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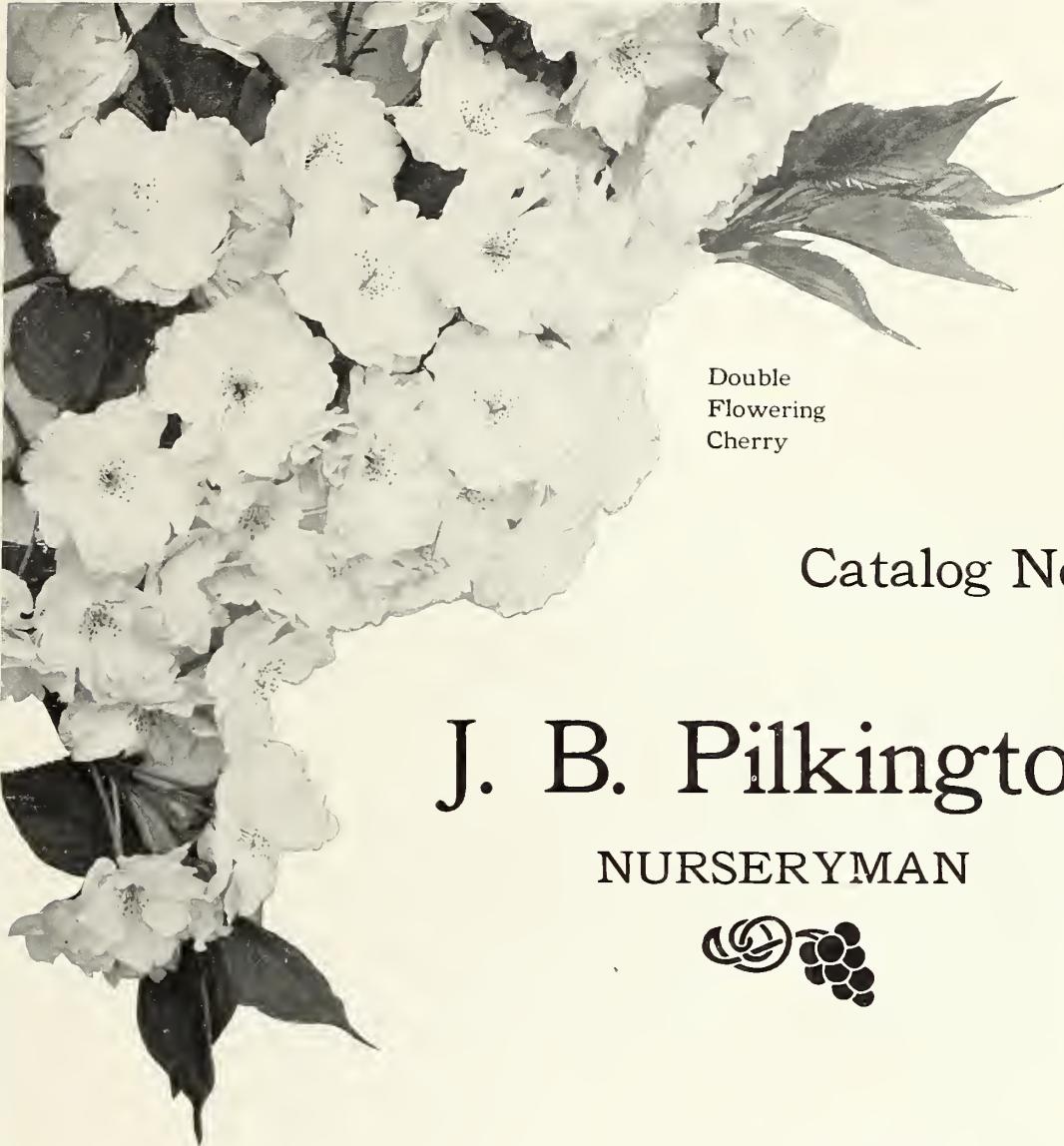
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62-71
1934

J. B. PILKINGTON
NURSERYMAN
PORTLAND, ORE.

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**TREES
SHRUBS
VINES
AND
PLANTS**



Double
Flowering
Cherry

Catalog No. 6

J. B. Pilkington
NURSERYMAN



Portland, Oregon

Corner Second and Main Sts.

MAIN 4219 - - - A 1452



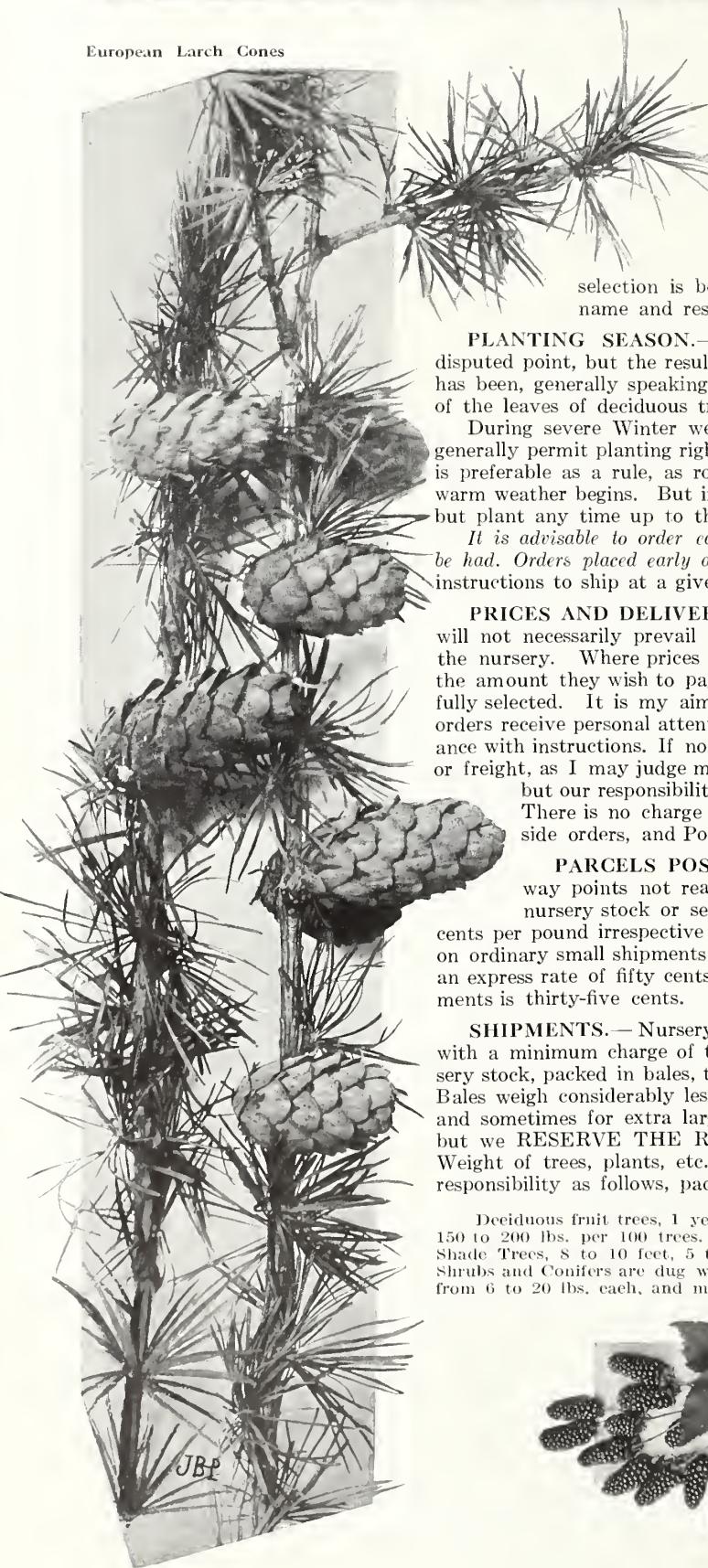
JBP

VIEW OF NURSERY FROM DURHAM STATION
OREGON ELECTRIC RAILWAY

COPYRIGHT
OCTOBER, 1913

J. B. PICKINGTON
NURSERYMAN
PORTLAND, ORE.

European Larch Cones



Information

LOCATION.—The general office, packing and sales departments are in Portland, corner of Second and Main streets, where, during the planting season, a general assortment of fine Shrubbery, Roses, Vines, Shade and Fruit Trees, etc., are on hand for prompt delivery. Nurseries are at Durham, on the Oregon Electric and on the river near Tualatin. Visitors are always welcome. Personal selection is best, and all specimens chosen will be tagged with purchaser's name and reserved for delivery at the proper time.

PLANTING SEASON.—The proper time for transplanting nursery stock is often a disputed point, but the result of my many years' experience in planting all kinds of stock has been, generally speaking, that it is proper to transplant at any time from the falling of the leaves of deciduous trees in the autumn until the buds start in the spring.

During severe Winter weather it is not advisable to handle stock, but our Winters generally permit planting right through from November until March. Early Fall planting is preferable as a rule, as roots form all Winter and stock is ready to grow as soon as warm weather begins. But if unable to plant early do not give it up or wait for a year, but plant any time up to the middle of April, if good dormant stock can be obtained.

It is advisable to order early, as a better selection and more complete assortment can be had. Orders placed early are generally planted early. Orders can be placed early with instructions to ship at a given time, when you are ready to plant.

PRICES AND DELIVERY.—The prices quoted herein are for first-class stock, but will not necessarily prevail where personal selection of SPECIMEN plants is made at the nursery. Where prices vary for a given article, customers are requested to state the amount they wish to pay, and plants of corresponding size and grade will be carefully selected. It is my aim and intention to give good value to all purchasers. Mail orders receive personal attention in selecting and packing, and will be shipped in accordance with instructions. If no shipping instructions are given, orders will be sent by express or freight, as I may judge most convenient and satisfactory, customer paying the charges but our responsibility ceases in all cases with delivery to transportation company. There is no charge for packing or delivery to transportation company on outside orders, and Portland orders are delivered free within city limits.

PARCELS POST.—We can send small items by mail, also to out-of-the way points not reached by express lines, but the new rates do not apply to nursery stock or seeds, the rate being one cent for each two ounces, or eight cents per pound irrespective of distance, one mile or across the continent. Express rates on ordinary small shipments are much cheaper; for example, Albany and Corvallis have an express rate of fifty cents per hundred pounds — minimum charge on all express shipments is thirty-five cents.

SHIPMENTS.—Nursery stock takes GENERAL SPECIAL RATE by EXPRESS, with a minimum charge of thirty-five cents, and a low rate per hundred pounds. Nursery stock, packed in bales, takes First Class freight rate, and in boxes Third Class rate. Bales weigh considerably less and are preferable for small shipments and short distances and sometimes for extra large sized trees. For medium sized shipments we use boxes, but we RESERVE THE RIGHT TO PACK ACCORDING TO OUR JUDGMENT. Weight of trees, plants, etc., varies considerably, but we roughly estimate without responsibility as follows, packing included :

Deciduous fruit trees, 1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 150 lbs. per 100 trees. Deciduous shrubs, large, 150 to 200 lbs. per 100 trees. Rose bushes and small shrubs,—50 to 100 lbs. per 100 Shrubs. Shade Trees, 8 to 10 feet, 5 to 8 lbs. each, 10 to 12 feet, 10 to 15 lbs. each. Broad Leaved Shrubs and Conifers are dug with ball of earth to insure success in transplanting, and will weigh from 6 to 20 lbs. each, and more for large specimens.



MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY



ORCHARDS AND BERRY FARMS

Strawberries, Raspberries, Loganberries, etc.; near Newberg, forty miles from Portland. A prosperous Willamette Valley Fruit Section.

We give below Express, First Class (bales) and Third Class (boxed) Freight Rates, per hundred pounds, but do not guarantee their exactitude as they are subject to change. However they can be used as a base for calculations.

	Exp.	1st.	3rd.		Exp.	1st.	3rd.		Exp.	1st.	3rd.	
Kelso.....	\$.40	\$.26	\$.19		Hood River.....	\$.40	\$.20	\$.15	Wheeler-Tillamook.....	\$.65	\$.43	\$.35
Chehalis-Centralia.....	.60	.36	.25		White Salmon.....	.50	.40	.28	Hillsboro.....	.50	.15	.13
Aberdeen-Hoquiam.....	.90	.30	.23		The Dalles.....	.40	.25	.18	McMinnville.....	.50	.24	.15
Olympia-Tacoma.....	.75	.30	.23		Bend.....	1.50	1.01	.70	Sheridan-Dallas.....	.50	.27	.19
Seattle.....	.90	.30	.23		Pendleton.....	1.75	.90	.63	Salem.....	.50	.24	.18
Everett.....	1.25	.54	.34		Huntington.....	2.00	1.21	.85	Albany-Corvallis.....	.50	.28	.21
Sedro-Woolley.....	1.75	.64	.44		Lewiston.....	2.00	1.03	.72	Lebanon.....	.60	.31	.22
Bellingham.....	1.90	.59	.37		Boise.....	2.25	1.29	.90	Eugene.....	.75	.46	.32
Vancouver, B. C.....	2.00	.89	.62		Moscow.....	2.00	1.05	.74	Roseburg.....	1.10	.72	.50
Kennewick.....	1.75	.76	.53		Pocatello.....	3.50	1.62	1.21	Grants Pass.....	1.50	.91	.64
North Yakima.....	1.90	.89	.62		Salt Lake City.....	3.90	1.62	1.21	Medford.....	1.75	.97	.68
Walla Walla.....	1.90	.82	.57		Butte-Helena.....	3.35	1.80	1.26	Ashland.....	1.75	1.00	.70
Waitsburg.....	2.00	.88	.62		Omaha.....	5.75			Klamath Falls.....	3.00	1.76	1.45
Spokane.....	2.00	.99	.69		Minneapolis.....	5.00			Sacramento.....	2.50	.73	.58
Colville.....	2.90	1.44	1.00		Chicago.....	6.25			San Francisco.....	2.50	.51	.41
Wenatchee.....	2.50	.94	.68		New York City.....	7.50			Los Angeles.....	4.00	1.11	.84

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Net Cash. Unknown correspondents should send cash with their order, or usual commercial references.

GUARANTEE.—The living of trees and shrubbery is largely dependent upon conditions of soil, weather and after-care beyond the nurseryman's control; therefore, I do not guarantee any stock to live after leaving the nursery in good condition. If there is any cause for complaint please advise promptly on receipt of stock. After it is received and planted the purchaser can have no reason for complaint to the grower.

I do, however, warrant stock true to name and will replace any that may prove otherwise, or will refund the original purchase price, but will not be responsible for more than price paid for stock, and all sales are made with this understanding.

I have had twenty-six years' experience in growing and marketing nursery stock and orcharding, having started my first nursery near Portland in 1887. I am in the business as a grower and distributor, not merely a dealer, and stand back of all transactions. I employ no agents or canvassers but do my business direct from the main office and through this present catalogue. I solicit your correspondence on all matters pertaining to orcharding and home improvements. Write me fully giving me your problems in detail and I will cheerfully aid in determining what and how to plant.

MY STOCK of high grade, hardy, field-grown shrubs, plants and trees is exceptionally good this year, and I feel that I am in a better position than ever before to take care of your wants and furnish planting stock of quality which will please and give highest satisfaction. Questions as to selections of varieties and general advice upon matters horticultural will be cheerfully answered at any time.



AN ORCHARD HOME.

Fine Fruit Trees, Strawberries and Raspberries for profit, and a pleasant home surrounded by beautiful trees and shrubs.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Land for orchard purposes should be well drained, so that it retains no stagnant moisture, then deeply plowed and well prepared as for any garden crop. Extra care in soil preparation before planting will be well repaid in extra growth of trees and ease of caring for them. When ready to plant, have the ground staked in straight lines and dig good large holes to allow the roots being planted straight and naturally.

As soon as the trees are received, unpack and heel them in the ground without unnecessary exposure or delay. If the weather is freezing at the time they are received, put them in a cellar or other safe place, or bury them in the ground, without unpacking, and leave them until weather is favorable.

Before planting see that roots are properly pruned and all broken or injured parts cut off smoothly. Plant carefully, holding the tree upright, and working loose soil in and around the roots, tramping it in firmly until hole is three-quarters filled, then fill in rest of soil without tramping. The tree should be planted about three to four inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row. After planting they should be cut back to a uniform height, ranging from 16 to 30 inches in one-year trees. Two-year or branched trees should be headed back, taking off a little more than half of the preceding season's growth. This cutting back is important and must not be overlooked. After planting, a good mulch of manure, extending beyond the roots, is of great benefit, and it insures more uniform moisture and prevents drying out. Keep the ground about trees cultivated and open, not allowing grass or crops to grow close about them.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants into 43,560 square feet, the area of one acre.

The hexagonal or triangular method of planting gives 15 per cent more trees to the acre than the rectangular or square method. Usual custom is as follows:

Distance for Planting	Square.	Triangular.
Apples.....	30 feet	50 trees
Pear and Cherries.....	25 feet	70 trees
Prunes, Peaches, Apricots	20 feet	110 trees
Grapes, Black and Raspberries	4 to 6x7 to 9 Aver.	125 trees
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 to 5x5 to 7	1100
Strawberries, field culture.....	11/2x3.	1800
		10000

Prices herein quoted are for first-class selected stock of the size specified, 50 trees or more of one kind supplied at the hundred rate. Experienced horticulturists and orchardists universally prefer the one-year 4 to 6-foot tree for extensive planting, though in certain sections a smaller grade, known as 3 to 4-foot, is extensively planted. This grade is not listed but will be furnished when wanted at a lower price. My aim is to grow in large quantities only those varieties in all fruits that have proven profitable or desirable in the Pacific Northwest. *However, other varieties will be secured from reputable growers if desired.* Inquire for anything not listed here. Two year-old or larger trees for quick results are desired for city planting or where only a few trees are wanted and uniformity in the orchard is of no importance.

APPLES

The following list of apples embraces varieties which have proven best and can be recommended as most satisfactory for general home and commercial planting. A few others are grown in limited quantities. Inquire for anything not listed here.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, each 20 cents, per hundred \$15, per thousand, \$125.

Two year, 5 to 7 feet branched trees, select, each 25 cents, per hundred, \$17.50.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT, best of Summer Apples.

Two of seven picked this season from a two year old tree planted the Spring of 1911 in Rose City Park.

SUMMER APPLES

RED ASTRACHAN.— Deep Crimson, medium size, juicy, rather acid, good. Tree hardy and vigorous. Ripens in August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.— Pale yellow, medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical. Tender, juicy, sub-acid. Best early apple. July.



NEW SUMMER APPLES

I am offering a novelty in the fruit line, the first I have cared to handle in many years although new varieties are constantly offered me to introduce and distribute, but I am conservative about offering anything to my trade except known varieties of proven merit.

THE BLAIR.—My attention having been called to this variety, I last year propagated it and now offer one-year trees. The tree is apparently about eight-year old in an old orchard on hills West of Portland within five or six miles of the Court House, and is thought to be a seedling. Experts have not been able to name it. As it is of superior merit I offer it under the above name, that of the man owning the property. The apple is shaped something like the Spitzenberg, very high red color with an exceedingly tough skin, making it a valuable shipper; also red veinings through the flesh, which is firm, juicy and of highest quality. Ripens about August 1st, though can be cooked June 15th and eaten as early as July 10th to 15th; unlike most of the early apples, it holds up well for a long season. The tree has borne regularly for four years, is vigorous and productive. It is recommended as a very superior variety for either market or home planting. Strong, one year trees, \$1 each; 6 for \$5.

AUTUMN APPLES

GRAVENSTEIN.—Yellow, red striped, very large. Tender, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best. September.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.—Red striped, very large. Excellent quality, juicy, vinous. Vigorous and productive. September to October.

WINTER APPLES

ARKANSAS BLACK.—Yellow, covered with handsome dark maroon, nearly black. Medium size, round, with firm, fine-grained juicy flesh.

BALDWIN.—Deep bright red, large, rounded, excellent quality, very productive and vigorous grower. One of the best and most popular Winter varieties in many localities.

GANO.—Deep, dark red, large size, very attractive. Tree hardy and productive, making it a very profitable commercial variety. An excellent keeper.

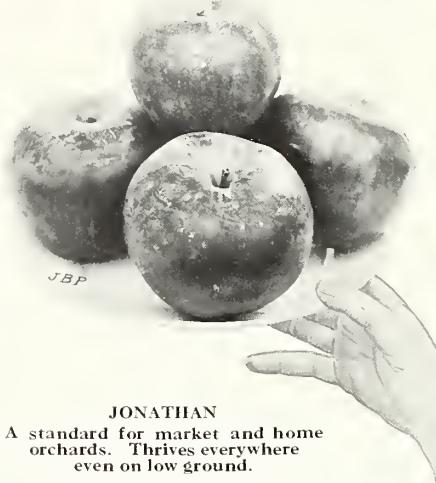
GRIMES GOLDEN.—Transparent golden yellow. Medium, round, conical, quality extra good. Fine keeper and a market favorite. Tree hardy, vigorous and good constant bearer.

JONATHAN — Red and yellow, tender, juicy and rich. Very productive; one of the best for table and market. Extensively planted, doing well even on comparatively low lands.

YELLOW BELL-FLOWER.—Large, round conical shape; yellow, sometimes with blush. Mealy and dry, but excellent quality. An old-time favorite, and especially so in California. Tree a good grower, hardy, healthy and long lived.



Nursery Block of One Year Budded Apple Trees.
(Photographed in July.)



JONATHAN
A standard for market and home
orchards. Thrives everywhere
even on low ground.

LADY — Bright yellow with red cheek, quite small, but very handsome, esteemed for holiday decorations. Excellent quality, crisp and juicy. Productive.

McINTOSH RED.—Canadian origin, very hardy, regular bearer, quality very good, tender and juicy. Fruit medium size, uniform, medium dark red. A favorite commercial variety in colder sections and high altitudes.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN.—Yellow Newtown or Albermarle Pippin. One of the best quality apples, favorite in European markets, where it brings fancy prices. Greenish yellow, large, juicy, crisp and aromatic. One of the best keepers and shippers. Moderate growth, good, regular bearer. Very profitable and extensively planted.

NORTHERN SPY.—Striped red, large, sub-acid, tender and juicy. Best desert apple known. Tree hardy and vigorous.

ORTLEY.—Pale yellow of Bellflower type; excellent quality, medium large, regular bearer and good keeper.

RED CHEEK PIPPIN.—High quality, juicy, tender and satisfying. Large, greenish yellow, with beautiful red cheek. Tree hardy and productive. Fine keeper.

ROME BEAUTY.—Dark red striped, large, excellent quality; a market favorite, bringing good prices. Tree hardy, regular bearer, late bloomer. My trees are propagated from the famous Wallae orchard at McMinnville. Will be planted very extensively.

SPITZENBERG (Esopus).—Brilliant red with gray dots, large, round, conical. High quality, firm, rich, spicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture, a good bearer and a popular variety. Ripens November to January.

STAYMAN WINESAP.—Beautiful, medium size, smooth, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh yellow, firm, fine and rich. Tree vigorous, hardy, early bearer and productive.

WAGENER.—Brilliant red and light yellow, medium size, good quality; comes into bearing very early. A high-altitude favorite.

WINTER BANANA.—Yellow blush cheek; very handsome, bringing high prices. Medium to large. Has pronounced flavor. Tree vigorous and hardy.

WINESAP.—A favorite in the higher altitudes and dryer sections, but not so good in the lower valleys; medium size, dark red, crisp and rich. Brings good prices.

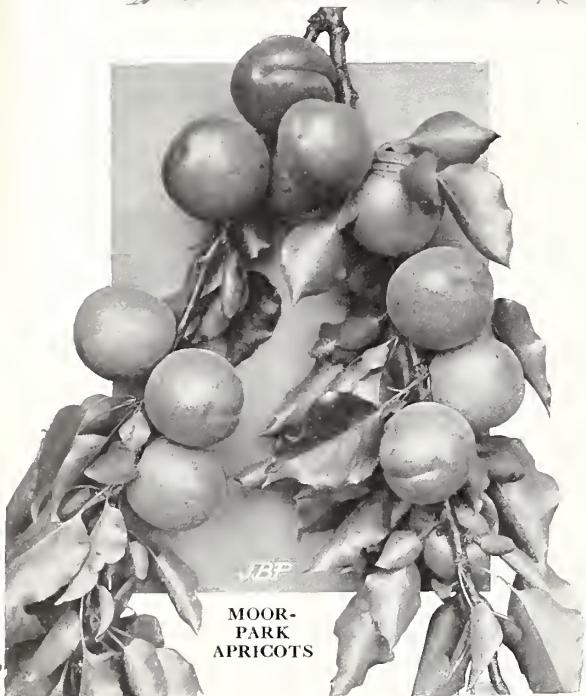
YELLOW NEWTOWN.—See Newtown Pippin.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP.—Good size, dark crimson with bloom, tart; very showy and most beautiful of all the class.

RED SIBERIAN.—Small, bright red, covered with light bloom, fine flavor, excellent for preserving. Ripens September.

TRANSCENDENT.—Largest of the crabs; striped red, showy, excellent and very handsome. Hardy and strong grower.



MOOR-PARK APRICOTS

A magnificent variety, ripening in mid July and worthy of more extensive planting.

BLENHEIM.— Large fruit, oval, orange color; flesh rich and juicy, ripens July. A California favorite.

LEWIS.— Probably of Russian origin, a hardy, vigorous tree, regular and abundant producer. Fruit large, roundish but considerably compressed or flattened on its sides. Handsome orange color with flushed cheeks; flesh juicy, sprightly flavor, very firm, making it an ideal market variety.

MOORPARK.— Very large; orange with reddish cheek, flesh orange, sweet, juicy, with a fine flavor; very valuable. The best and most extensively planted apricot. Ripens early August.

ROYAL.— Medium size, oval, sweet, yellow, tree productive; excellent drying and canning variety. Ripens in July.

TILTON.— Large, flesh firm, yellow, decidedly freestone. Tree vigorous and heavy bearer. Specially good for drying.

FIGS.

Hardy kinds that fruit here. Strong rooted trees, 50c each.

BLACK ISCHIA.— Medium, blue-black; good. Hardy and good bearer.

CELESTIAL.— Small, pale violet with bloom; very sweet, prolific and hardy.

PEACHES.

A profitable crop, especially in sheltered locations and on sandy soils. Home orchards too often neglect this most delicious fruit, which has a place in every good family orchard. While the Pacific Northwest, on account of its cool Summer nights, is not adapted to commercial peach growing, in the sections east of the Cascade Mountains and in Southern Oregon and California they thrive and are one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops. My stock of one year budded peach trees is especially fine this season and I can supply trees that will give highest satisfaction in any quantity desired.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$15 per hundred.

Large selected trees, 35c each.

APRICOTS.

One of the most delicious and highly flavored fruits we possess, and not planted as extensively in the Northwest as it should be. Ripens early before the plums and peaches, making it very desirable. A profitable commercial fruit and no home orchard should be without some of them.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$20 per hundred.

Large selected trees, 35c each.

ALEXANDER.— Early; medium size; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and good quality; adheres to the stone. Trees very productive and bear young. One of the best extra early sorts.

CRAWFORDS EARLY.— A magnificent, large, yellow peach of excellent quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties.

CRAWFORDS LATE.— Fruit very large, roundish; skin yellow with dark red cheeks; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor.

ELBERTA.— Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and good flavor, flesh yellow, freestone. Mid season. Probably best shipping variety and is planted more extensively than any other peach.

FOSTER.— Very large, yellow, resembles Early Crawford, but is a few days earlier and of better quality.

SALWAY.— Large, yellow with crimson cheek, flesh deep yellow, melting and rich. Ripens October; is best late variety.

MUIR.— A California favorite; fine shipper and unsurpassed for canning and drying. Excellent bearer, large, yellow, firm flesh.

LOVELL.— A fine canning, shipping and drying peach; firm, yellow flesh, of excellent quality. Large size, productive bearer.

LEMON CLING.— Large, lemon shaped, handsome fruit; light yellow, flesh firm, rich, sub-acid; fine for preserving. Hardy, productive.



CRAWFORD PEACH.

A standard for the Pacific Coast.

PERSIMMONS.

AMERICAN.— Small fruit, orange yellow with whitish bloom; very astringent until fully ripe or after early frosts. Tree very handsome; dark, dense green foliage; fine for lawns. 50c.

JAPANESE.— Fruit is larger and better than the American, not so astringent, but tree is not so ornamental. 50c.

QUINCES.

Another fruit that has been overlooked in making selections for small commercial plantings, especially near cities or close to markets. They prefer rather heavy soils, clay or clay loam, that are well drained, and under these conditions they come into early bearing and produce heavily year after year.

Heavy branched trees, 35c each; \$25 per hundred.

Extra large selected trees, 50c each.

CHAMPION.— The most popular variety. Large, roundish, with short neck; color light yellow. Good quality, very productive.

BOURGEAT.— A comparatively new variety of great size; rich golden color; extra good quality. A great keeper; tree vigorous and free from leaf blight.

ORANGE OR APPLE.— Large, golden yellow; productive and profitable.

Prices in this catalog include packing and are f. o. b. shipping point.

A certificate of inspection, testifying to the freedom of our stock from insect pests or disease, accompanies every shipment.



CHERRIES

Oregon is famous for its cherries, as shown by the heavy demand for them in Eastern centers. All the cherry sections, east and west of the Cascades, have made excellent returns this year, and in many districts there will be heavy cherry planting. It is one of the best fruits and should be planted extensively. My trees are extra choice, budded stock that will give highest satisfaction to the planter.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, 30c each; \$25 per hundred.

Two year, branched, 50c each; \$35 per hundred.

Extra large, two year, selected trees, 75c each.

BING.—Originated near Portland, Oregon. Fruit immense, black, firm and very fine. Ripens July, just before Royal Ann. One of the best table and market varieties; fine shipper and very profitable. Does especially well in irrigated sections.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Large, black, half tender; sweet, rather rich, good flavor. Ripens medium early; tree strong, upright grower and good bearer. Especially good for home use.

KENTISH (Early Richmond).—Medium size, light red; juicy, rich acid flavor, productive, hardy and reliable. Early. The best sour pie cherry. Every home should have this variety.

LAMBERT.—Also originated near Portland. Large size and fine quality; deep, rich red, almost black; flesh firm and flavor unsurpassed. Best shipping variety; regular and heavy bearer. Ripens late July, two weeks after Royal Ann. A superlative kind.

LATE DUKE.—Best late cherry; large, red and sub-acid. Good.

MAY DUKE.—Large, dark red, juicy, rich, tart; vigorous and productive. Ripens medium early in June. An old favorite variety.

ROYAL ANN (Napoleon Bigarreau).—The best known Pacific Coast cherry, and probably the most profitable, all things considered. Very large, firm, rich red and white; good for table, canning and shipping, and the best of all the red varieties. Planted extensively in California for the market and canning. Lane County growers supply them in large quantities at good prices for the making of the best Maraschino cherries.

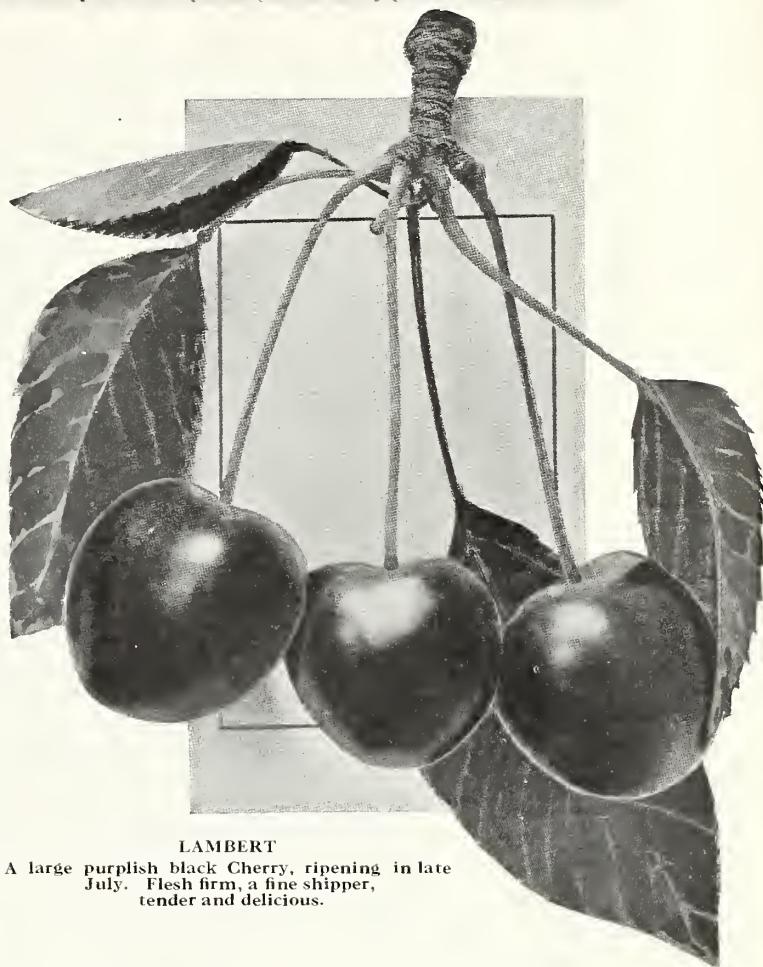
PLUMS

Too little attention has been given to the planting of plums for commercial markets in Oregon and Washington. Prunes for drying and shipping to distant markets have been extensively planted, but the plum for near by markets has been overlooked. If any prospective planter will inquire of his local merchant, he will find that for many years past there has been an insufficient supply of plums for the Summer market. Plums ripening from mid July onward come at the beginning of our great heat and fill in between the early sour cherries and the Autumn fruit. The acid plums are hygienically required at that time and should be eaten. Plum orchards are very profitable, they come into early bearing, give regular crops which sell at good prices. They are particularly to be recommended for high priced acreage and near by suburban homes of a few acres as the trees are clean, come into early bearing and are sure croppers. Don't overlook the fact that all of our cities are growing and that no adequate provision is being made to take care of increase in population as regards providing them with Summer fruit.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, strong, 25c each, \$20 per one hundred; heavy selected trees 35c each.



COLUMBIA PLUM



LAMBERT

A large purplish black Cherry, ripening in late July. Flesh firm, a fine shipper, tender and delicious.

ABUNDANCE.—Japanese, early, bright cherry red with bloom, flesh yellow, sweet, tender, excellent. Large, very productive; the tree vigorous.

BURBANK.—A favorite Japanese plum, ripening in August. Large, round, mottled red and yellow; productive and profitable. Tree hardy and vigorous.

BRADSHAW.—Very large, oval, dark violet red, juicy, sweet and good. A valuable market variety. Ripens, August to September.

COLUMBIA (or Shippers' Pride).—Very large, round, dark red, rich vinous flavor, hangs on tree long time. September to October. Tree hardy and productive. See illustration of branch cut from a young five-year-old tree within city limits of Portland.

DAMSON.—Small, roundish oval; dark purple; favorite for preserves. September.

GREEN GAGE.—A medium small greenish yellow plum of high quality. One of the best known American sorts, ripening middle of August.

MAYNARD.—One of Burbank's Japanese plums of very large size, almost round, slightly flattened at the end; of rich crimson-purple color, firm flesh, but melting, juicy and delicious. An early bearer, very productive and recommended as a market variety.

PEACH.—Large, roundish, brownish red, coarse grained but juicy, pleasant, sprightly flavor. A freestone, ripening in July. Ranks first in popularity as a home and market variety, and should be given first place in all planting.

YELLOW EGG.—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped plum; a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Late October. Free grower, productive and hardy.

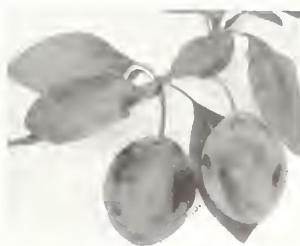
SATSUMA or BLOOD PLUM.—A native of Japan, whose red fleshed fruit of quite pleasant flavor attracts a good deal of attention. Tree rather small but hardy and productive.



PRUNE ORCHARD IN BLOSSOM, Clarke County, Washington
Beautiful flowers in Spring, Bountiful harvest in Autumn,
Joy and Prosperity the whole year through.

PRUNES

In localities and districts where they do well, there is probably more attention being paid to prune planting at the present time than to any other fruit. Sections of Eastern Oregon and Idaho are planting them very extensively for shipment to eastern markets, while the Willamette Valley and West Coast sections of Washington are planting them in enormous quantities for the dried fruit. Yamhill County growers have calculated that they can produce dried prunes in quantity one year with another at something like 2c per pound. Contracts have been made some time past at as high as 5c per pound for orchard run of fruit, while Douglas County this year has contracted its crop at 6c for orchard run. As they come into early bearing and are heavy regular croppers under proper conditions, it means that these orchards will produce a net return of from \$200 to \$400 per acre. There is no likelihood of any let up in demand for the fruit, the sections where they are grown to advantage is comparatively limited, and no orchard will be more profitable in the long run than a good Italian Prune Orchard properly planted on suitable soil. California, however, uses the French or Petite for drying in the sun, with better results than with the larger varieties containing less sugar. I supply many of the best Yamhill and Clarke County growers and my trees can be relied upon absolutely. My coins are cut from a famous bearing orchard near Newberg and grafted upon seedling peach roots, which has proven the best stock in the Pacific Northwest for this class of fruit, as they come into earlier bearing and produce more abundantly than the trees worked upon plum or any other stock. This is the experience of all the larger growers and all of them refuse to plant anything but peach worked trees. My stock this year is large and of exceptionally good quality.



ITALIAN PRUNE

One year, strong, 4 to 6 feet,
20c each.
\$15.00 per hundred.
\$125.00 per thousand.
Heavy selected trees, 25c to 35c
each.

FRENCH or PETITE.—The well-known California favorite for drying. Medium to small, egg-shaped; violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich and sugary. Prolific, heavy bearer.

HUNGARIAN (Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling Plum).—Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productivity and shipping qualities make it a profitable variety for home or distant markets.

ITALIAN (Fellemburg).—The famous Oregon prune of commerce. Planted more extensively in the Northwest than all other varieties combined. Large, oval shape, rich dark purple with whitish bloom. Flesh solid, fine flavor; delicious either fresh or dried. Easy to handle; best for drying. Tree vigorous, productive and constant bearer. I make a specialty of these and have supplied hundreds of trees to the best Willamette Valley prune orchards, often selling to customers who bought their first trees from me twenty-five years ago. Also being heavily planted in Southern Idaho and Utah for shipment green to Eastern markets. Being very firm it stands shipping well, and its color does not show bruises like other varieties, making it most profitable on this score also.

SILVER.—A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop Plum, with which it is almost identical. Bears heavily; large, light colored handsome and is ranked as one of the best.

SUGAR.—A seedling of the French prune, originated by Luther Burbank. Good large size, but exceptionally sweet, and in the warmer sections one of the very best drying prunes. Also a fine shipper, of handsome color and very attractive. Ripens in August, several weeks ahead of other prunes. The tree comes into early bearing, is very hardy, vigorous and productive.



Yamhill County Prune Tree at Harvest Time

BOOKS.

To supply the frequent requests made on us for Books and Horticultural Literature, we have this year arranged to have the following works mailed direct at the prices specified, which includes postage.

Apple Growing, Burritt.	80.75
Book of the Apple, Thomas.	1.10
Apple Growing in Pacific Northwest.	1.65
Practical Orchard Book, Maynard.	.75
Beginners' Guide to Fruit Growing, Waugh.	.90
Book of Pears and Plums, Bartrum.	1.10
Practical Orcharding on Rough Lands, Moore.	1.65
Peach Culture, Fulton.	1.50
Fruit Harvesting, Storing, Etc.	1.10
Grape Culture, Fuller.	1.50
Bush Fruits, Card.	1.65
Strawberry Culture, White.	1.00
Modern Strawberry Growing, Wilkinson.	1.10
Nut Culturist, Fuller.	1.60
Biggle Orchard Book, Biggle Bee Book, each.	.60
Biggle Poultry Book, Biggle Garden Book, each.	.60
Western Cranberry Culture, Griffith.	.25
Cranberry Culture, White.	1.12
Bailey's Spraying of Plants.	1.40
Bailey's Principles of Fruit Growing.	1.65
Bailey's Nursery Book.	1.68
Bailey's Plant Breeding.	1.37



YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLE ORCHARD, near Medford.

Although I have no agents, we annually supply many thousand Fruit Trees on direct orders to the planters in famous Rogue River Valley. Repeat orders, year after year, are positive proof of dependable stock and mutually satisfactory dealings.

PEARS

Pears thrive best on rich, heavy soils, clay or clay loam preferred. They are very profitable under favorable conditions and are becoming more and more extensively planted. The Rogue River Valley leads in pear acreage, but other districts are planting extensively as well. My stock of pears is exceptionally good, and grades are the very best. I have supplied many of the best Medford orchardists for a number of years past, and my trees have given general satisfaction everywhere.

One year, 4 to 6 feet, 30c each; \$25 per hundred.

Two year selected trees, 50c each.

ANJOU.—Large, yellow, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine grained, buttery, melting, excellent. October-December. Next to Bartlett the most profitable and extensively planted commercial variety.

BARTLETT.—Large, clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Heavy bearer; vigorous. Ripens August-September. Profitable, and the most extensively planted for home and market.

BOSC.—Handsome deep yellow, slightly russet; very highest quality, tender and aromatic. September-October. Tree rather weak grower.

CLAIRGEAU.—Large; deep yellow with blush russet specks. Flesh high quality, aromatic, juicy and pleasing. Tree inclined to be weak and poor grower.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.—Good for home orchards and close-by markets, but not a shipper like Bartlett and others. Large; resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Yellow, juicy and good.

COMICE.—Yellow, faintly blushed crimson; handsome, fine quality and good keeper but rather light bearer in some districts. Ripens October-November. A famous Medford variety.

SECKEL.—Small, dull yellow with russet and colored cheek; very juicy, rich and melting; high flavored and a favorite for home and close-by markets. Tree slow grower, but productive and profitable. September-October.

WINTER NELIS.—Medium size; dull russet, melting, aromatic, very highest quality. A favorite table fruit, but weak grower, and does not bear regularly in some districts. December-January.

Can also furnish Fall Butter (White Doyenne), Flemish Beauty, Howell, Idaho, Keiffer, Buerre Easter and Pound in small quantities, but do not describe them, as they are not standard commercial varieties.

The list we offer is carefully selected. We aim to grow only the best of each species, and have eliminated as far as possible, undesirable kinds, for we wish our patrons to feel that they can be sure of obtaining varieties of proven merit.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

Dwarf fruit trees have been used in Europe for generations and in Japan for centuries, but up to the last few years comparatively little attention has been given them in the United States, though their use is constantly growing, and will increase even more rapidly as their adaptability and advantages become better known.

Dwarf trees do not attain the size of standard stock, therefore are better suited for suburban plantings where space is limited; they can be planted closely, enabling the grower to have more of them, and consequently greater variety than when large standard trees are used.

The trees are easily taken care of, as their growth can be kept within reach, and pruning, spraying and picking can be done from the ground without using ladders. They come into bearing in two or three years, while standards require double this time. Two-year trees in the nursery rows often bear appreciable quantities of fruit.

Commercial planters are beginning to use them extensively as "fillers" between rows of nut or fruit trees that do not come into early bearing. I supplied several thousand pear and apple for this purpose last year, and the demand is rapidly increasing, as the results so far appear very satisfactory.

I am now able to supply home grown dwarf apple and pear, one and two year stock, in our well known Coast varieties, and plums and prunes in one-year stock. I recommend planting of this dwarf stock on city lots where space is an object or by those who desire quick results.

DWARF APPLES

Heavy two-year branched trees, 50c each, \$30 per hundred. Select one-year, 35c each, \$20 per hundred.

SUMMER APPLES

RED ASTRACHAN.—A beautiful apple, general favorite. Yellow base, covered with red. Medium size, good quality. Ripens August.

RED JUNE.—A medium sized red apple with white tender flesh, ripening in July. An old-time favorite.

TE TOFS KY.—Medium size, yellow, handsomely striped red with whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable. Russian variety; early, hardy and productive. Ripens July-August.



BARTLETT PEAR



A DWARF FRUIT TREE
Early bearing and productive
making them especially valuable
for city lots.

BLAIR.— My attention having been called to this variety, I last year propagated it and now offer one year trees. The tree is apparently about eight years old in an old orchard on hills West of Portland within five or six miles of the Court House, and is thought to be a seedling. Experts have not been able to name it. As it is of superior merit I offer it under the above name, that of the man owning the property. The apple is shaped something like the Spitzenberg, very high red color with an exceedingly tough skin, making it a valuable shipper; also red veining through the flesh, which is firm, juicy and of highest

quality. Ripens about August 1st, though can be cooked June 15th and eaten as early as July 10th to 15th; unlike most of the early apples, it holds up well for a long season. The tree has borne regularly for four years, is vigorous and productive. It is recommended as a very superior variety for either market or home planting. Strong, one year, dwarf trees \$1 each.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.— Very early, hardy Russian variety; best quality early apple; sub-acid, crisp and fragrant. Large, pale waxen, transparent yellow. Ripens July-August.

DWARF AUTUMN APPLES

GRAVENSTEIN.— Large, handsome, deep yellow, streaked and splashed with deep red. Quality very best; fruit tender, crisp and pleasant acid. Vigorous; constant bearer. Ripens September-October.

KING.— Very large. Red striped. Excellent quality, juicy, vinous. Vigorous and productive. Ripens September-November.

SNOW (Fameuse).— A very hardy Northern variety of medium size, roundish, oblate form, very deep red striped on white ground, appearing almost solid color; flesh very white, hence its name, juicy and pleasant. November-December.

DWARF WINTER APPLES

BALDWIN.— A large roundish, deep bright red apple, juicy, crisp and sub-acid. A hardy, vigorous grower and one of the most popular Winter apples. Ripens December-March.

JONATHAN.— Beautiful red apple, highly flavored; excellent quality, rich, juicy and tender. One of the best apples. Ripens November-February.

NORTHERN SPY.— Striped red, on yellow base, large sub-acid, tender and juicy. Best quality apple known. Tree hardy and vigorous; should be in every orchard. November-February.

ORTLEY.— A coming Hood River favorite. Pale yellow, of the Bellflower type, but less acid and a better apple. November-February. Regular bearer and good keeper.

SPITZENBERG.— Medium large, dark red, or faint striped dark red and pale yellow; firm, crisp and aromatic. Good keeper. Tree rather slow grower, but with high cultivation a good bearer. Popular variety. November-February.

STAYMAN WINESAP.— A beautiful, medium-sized, smooth, greenish yellow apple with red stripes. Flesh yellow, firm, fine and rich. Highly recommended. December-April.



WINTER BANANA.— Large, clear pale yellow with delicate pink blush; very attractive. Brings best market price. Has pronounced flavor. Vigorous and hardy. Ripens November-January.

YELLOW NEWTOWN.— Bright yellow with pink blush; richly flavored, firm, crisp and juicy; good quality and best of keepers. Hood River's most famous and profitable apple. Ripens, December-May.

Do you take "Better Fruit"— the best fruit magazine. Published at Hood River, Oregon, by practical fruit growers— send me \$1 with your order, for a year's subscription — or order it direct — it will pay.

DWARF PEARS

Heavy, two-year, branched trees, 50c each. Select, one-year, 35c each; \$25 per hundred.

ANJOU.— One of the best late fall pears; large, handsome, greenish-yellow, with dull red and russet. Excellent. This variety does exceptionally well on dwarf stock and is very largely planted as a filler in pear, apple, walnut and other orchards. A profitable variety and worthy of further consideration.

BARTLETT.— Rich golden yellow, often with blush. Ripens in August; highest quality, thin skinned, buttery and melting; very rich. Best dessert and canning pear known.

BOSC.— Handsome deep yellow, slightly russet; best dessert fruit, aromatic, tender, juicy and highest quality. Fall.

COMEICE.— Yellow, faintly blushed crimson; fine quality, good keeper. Brings highest price of any market pear.

WINTER NELIS.— Small russet pear; not handsome, but most delicious when properly ripened. Should be picked just before frosts and packed away in dark cellar until ripe. Flesh fine grained, very spicy, melting and very rich.

DWARF PLUMS AND PRUNES

Select, one-year trees 35c each; two year 50c each.

PEACH PLUM.— The best plum; early, sub-acid, round, handsome dark red. Free-stoned, pleasant flavor. Very productive.

BLUE DAMSON.— Small roundish oval; dark violet; favorite for preserves. September.

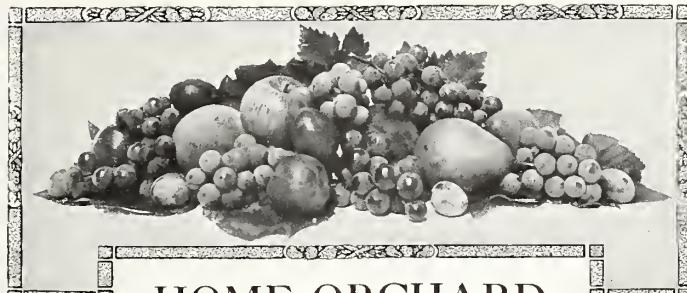
SILVER PRUNE.— A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop Plum, with which it is almost identical. Bears heavily; large, handsome, clear light yellow fruits and is ranked as one of the best for dessert use, fresh, dried or preserved. One year trees only.

FRENCH PRUNE.— A great commercial variety. Sweetest plum known. Medium to small, egg-shaped; violet purple; juicy, handsome color; rich and sugary. Prolific; heavy bearer. One year only. Very valuable.

ITALIAN PRUNE.— Large, fine, dark purple, oval fruit; rich and delicious. Fine for eating out of hand when ripe, drying or canning. Hardy, vigorous and productive.



WINTER NELIS
The Spiciest, most appetizing of all.



HOME ORCHARD ASSORTMENT

For many years customers have requested me to furnish assortment for home orchards. As a result of this experience I offer the following assortment of 35 trees, which will cover all family needs, the varieties being assorted to give fruit practically the whole year through, if left to our selection, or the customer may select his list from varieties listed in this catalog. Planted 25 feet apart each way, they require one-half an acre of ground. We highly recommend this assortment, and believe that in the general run, our selection will be found complete and satisfactory. Please bear in mind that this is not a job lot or cull lot of trees or anything in the nature of a bargain offer—it is a high grade selection intended for those who wish a continuous supply of choice fruit for family needs.

10 Apples, assorted	1 Apricot
6 Cherries, assorted	1 Quince
6 Pears, assorted	1 Almond
4 Plums, assorted	1 Chestnut
4 Peaches, assorted.	1 Walnut

These 35 trees, in selected, one-year stock, best size for planting, will be delivered, freight paid, to any railroad station or express office in Oregon or Washington, for \$10.

SMALL FRUIT ASSORTMENT

This assortment will supply the needs of the average family for table use and for canning.

12 Rhubarb,	6 Mammoth Blackberry,
6 Lawton Blackberry,	12 Red Currants,
12 Champion Gooseberry	6 Black Raspberry,
12 Red Raspberry,	6 Loganberry.

The entire assortment, in good, strong, one and two-year stock delivered at any railroad station or express office in Oregon or Washington for \$5.

Strawberry plants can be added at prices listed on page 15.

For \$15 the two assortments will be sent, and I will add 6 fine, strong, assorted grape vines.

This is not cull or surplus stock offered cheap, but select grades of standard commercial varieties.

Twenty-seven years ago I started in the nursery business near Portland and have been at it ever since. Write me concerning your planting problems.

NUT TREES
The Almond is a success in the Willamette Valley, but for commercial planting the higher and drier sections are preferable. Every home orchard, however, should have them. The following varieties can be supplied: PEERLESS, DRAKE'S SEEDLING, I. X. L., NE PLUS ULTRA and NONPAREIL.

One-year, 4 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$20 per hundred.
Extra large, select trees, 35c each.

CHESTNUTS

More and more attention is being given the planting of Chestnuts on a commercial scale, as they have proven very satisfactory where planted singly or in small quantities and there is no reason to believe that large tracts will not prove proportionately profitable. There are thousands of acres of rougher and rockier soils in the Pacific Northwest which could be planted to them in regular rows or in scattered trees that would give very profitable returns. They are also fine as shade or avenue trees or bordering country roads or lanes, combining beauty with utility. The Eastern chestnut blight and other diseases have never as yet appeared in Oregon, and I can offer home-grown, clean stock free from pest or contamination that will give satisfaction.



CHESTNUT



ROGUE RIVER VALLEY ORCHARD SCENE
Especially famous for its fine Pears.



VARIETIES OF CHESTNUTS

AMERICAN SWEET.—The fruit is very sweet and fine flavor rather small, but prolific and profitable; 35c and 50c each.

ITALIAN or SPANISH.—Large, good flavored nut; tree strong grower and productive; valuable for ornament and fruit. Strong trees, 35c and 50c; large specimens, \$1.00 each.

JAPANESE.—Dwarfish tree; bears young, often in the nursery row. Nuts fair size, good quality. Very productive and profitable; also recommended for planting as small specimen tree on lawn, being shapely and handsome. Flowers in July are very attractive followed by large clusters of prickly burrs. Grafted trees, 35c and 50c each.



BARCELONA FILBERTS

ing which promise very profitable results. Filberts should be trained as trees, not as bushes, and all sprouts removed as they appear. Select 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 3 to 4 feet, 35c each. Transplanted 2 to 3 feet, \$25 per 100; imported layers \$15 per 100.

BARCELONA.—A magnificent variety of Spanish origin; nut large, round, first quality. Very productive; trained as a low standard tree or as a bush.

DU CHILLY.—The largest filbert fruited on the Pacific Coast. Elongated oval, very broad; often more than an inch long by three-quarters of an inch wide. Nuts uniformly large, well formed, full fleshed and sweet.

KENTISH COB.—A medium-sized, oblong nut with thick shell, but full rich kernel and a great bearer; hardy and good. Imported Layers only, 20c each; \$15 per hundred.

PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT.—See ornamental Shrubs, page 29.

BUTTERNUT (White Walnut)

A beautiful growing tree, with wide spreading head, reddish dark foliage, very hardy. Nuts large, rough, hard shell, with sweet, rich, white kernels; oily but delicate flavor. Large trees, 50c and 75c each.

WALNUT

AMERICAN BLACK.—A very large, spreading tree, with pinnate foliage. Well known and valuable both for its nuts and timber. Large trees, 50c and 75c each.

JAPAN WALNUT (*Juglans Sieboldi*). Produces when very young large clusters of smooth hard shelled nuts that are sweet and delicious. Tree absolutely hardy and exceptionally handsome in foliage and growth. Sturdy trees, 50c and 75c.



View of Prince's famous Walnut and Prune Orchards
Dundee, Oregon

FILBERTS

The only nut that is indigenous to the Pacific Northwest. The Filbert or common hazel grows everywhere. There are a number of young filbert orchards now bearing which promise very profitable results. Filberts should be trained as trees, not as bushes, and all sprouts removed as they appear. Select 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 3 to 4 feet, 35c each. Transplanted 2 to 3 feet, \$25 per 100; imported layers \$15 per 100.



GRAFTED MAYETTE WALNUTS

The full meated, sweet kind that "tastes like more". Tree a fine grower, vigorous, late blooming, productive and profitable.

WALNUT (English)

Walnuts are being planted in the Pacific Northwest by hundreds of acres. It has been proven that we can grow walnuts superior in flavor to all other sections, without exception. This applies to the hardy, late-blooming French varieties—nuts that have always commanded the prices in the markets of the world.

No nut yields larger or more profitable returns than the walnut; the tree is practically free from all insect pests, and when once established requires but little care so far as pruning and spraying are concerned. While it usually takes from eight to ten years to come into bearing, they are long lived, and a good orchard can be classified as a solid, long-time, dividend-paying investment.

The usual practice at this time is to plant walnut trees 50 feet apart, only 18 to the acre, and use a filler of some other fruit tree, with the idea of getting fruit from these for a number of years and then taking them out when the walnuts come into bearing and require all the ground. Any fruit that comes into quick bearing can be used as fillers. In my hundred-acre walnut grove in Yamhill County I used Bartlett and Anjou pears as fillers, these being profitable fruits in that section.

My grafted trees are on California black walnut roots, the cions are from selected trees that are annual bearers of large fine, true to type nuts.

Grafted trees commence to bear earlier than seedling trees, and the product is more uniform in size, but their cost and scarcity discriminate against them, especially in extensive plantings.

One-year, second generation seedlings, \$20 per hundred. Same stock transplanted, two to four years old; 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; 4 to 5 feet, 60c. each; 5 feet and up, 75c each.

Grafted trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each.

MAYETTE.—The nut imported from France as the true Grenoble, one of the finest dessert and market nuts known; large and even in size, well shaped, with light colored, medium-thin, but tightly closed shell; kernel is full fleshed, sweet and delicious, with no excess of oil, hence easy to digest, nutritious and never grows rancid. Very hardy; blooms late in spring after danger of frost is over.

FRANQUETTE.—Equally good as Mayette, blooming late, after danger of spring frost is past; perfectly hardy and an abundant bearer. Nut is quite large, elongated oval shape, very handsome, with heavy, well-sealed shell. Kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich. Very desirable as a market variety.



SMALL FRUITS

Nothing in fruit growing at the present time is attracting more attention than berry growing. Under suitable conditions as to soil, proximity to market or shipping point, there is nothing more profitable. Our local markets, even in small towns, are never overstocked and will take everything offered at remunerative prices.

With canneries continually calling for larger quantities and the unlimited market for first-class canned berries, no one need hesitate about planting small fruits.

As fillers for commercial orchards they are being planted, as returns are quick and sure, and they come out about the time the orchards come into bearing. Gooseberries probably are the most satisfactory and profitable of all small fruits for planting between orchard rows, as they are easily cared for, don't require a large force during picking season and always bring satisfactory prices.

Low prices can be made on all small fruits when wanted in large quantities for commercial plantings. Write for special prices on your list of wants.

The index on the last page will assist you in finding the plants you want.

BLACKBERRIES

MAIMOTH.—No longer a novelty, but a proven success; the best family and market variety known. Strong grower of trailing habit, enormously productive; very early, bringing highest prices; fruit very large, core soft and small, seeds small, soft; flavor unsurpassed. Heavy plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

LAWTON.—The favorite market variety; large, good quality, uniform, hangs long on vine when ripe, productive and profitable. The most generally planted for commercial markets in the Pacific Northwest. Stock of these is particularly strong and we send out plants that will give highest satisfaction. Dozen, 75c; \$6 per 100.

HIMALAYA GIANT.—A strong, rampant, trailing plant; very productive. Hardy, and thrives even under severe conditions. Fruit large, handsome and fine quality. Strong plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred.

EVERGREEN.—An Oregon introduction, with beautiful cut-leaf foliage, which it retains during Winter. Berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; bears from July to November, making it one of the best for family use. Fine for covering fences. Dozen, \$1; per hundred, \$7.50.



MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY

GOOSEBERRIES

OREGON CHAMPION.—An Oregon production, the only variety free from mildew in our climate. Fruit large, light green, round; fine flavored and very acid; plant strong grower and very productive. The best variety for table or canning. They are being extensively planted, as they have proven one of the most satisfactory and profitable fruits to put in. Heavy, strong-rooted plants, \$1 per dozen; \$6 per hundred; \$50 per thousand.



Productive and Profitable Loganberry Field, Clatsop County, Oregon.

LOGANBERRY

The Loganberry is now well known everywhere as a standard fruit for home and market garden. It has been very profitable this season, netting the growers from \$200 to \$350 per acre, and is being planted more extensively than any other small fruit. From present appearances the demand for Loganberry juice in a few years will be as great as for grape juice today. Physicians recommend it strongly for use in hospitals and home for its diuretic properties in addition to its being an agreeable beverage.

For canning, drying and preserving it has no equal. A strong trailing grower, fruit large with shape of the blackberry the color of the raspberry, and the flavor a combination of both. I supply strong transplanted, 2-year stock at \$1.50 per dozen; strong tipped plants, 1 year, \$1 per dozen. Tipped plants in February for commercial plantings, \$5 per hundred; \$35 per 1000.

PHENOMENAL BERRY

Originated by Luther Burbank; a cross between the red raspberry and dewberry. Called an improved form of Loganberry; larger, more productive and sweeter, but soft and not good for shipping. Is especially recommended for limited planting for home use either in city or country. Strong plants 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

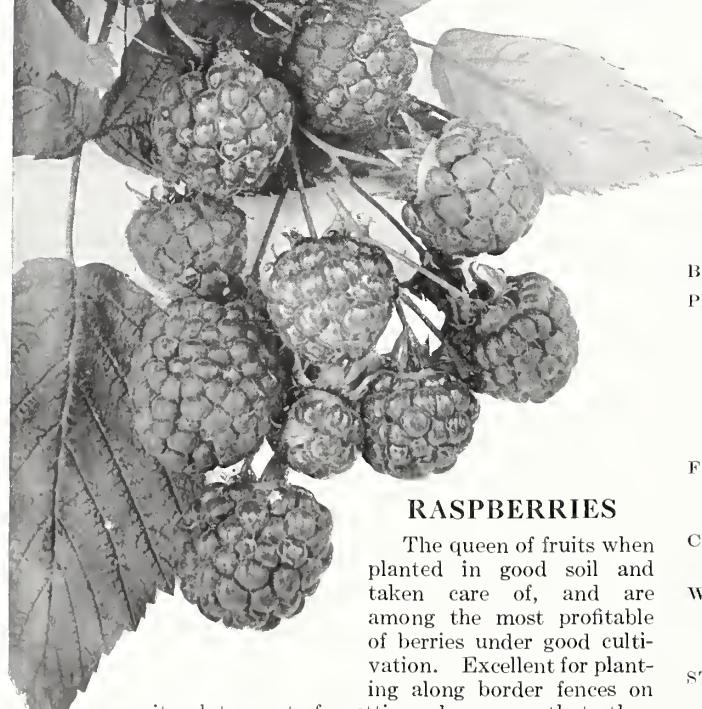


OREGON CHAMPION GOOSE-BERRIES

Mildew proof and the best for the Pacific Northwest.



RED RASPBERRIES



RASPBERRIES

The queen of fruits when planted in good soil and taken care of, and are among the most profitable of berries under good cultivation. Excellent for planting along border fences on

city lots, not forgetting, however, that they require attention and that the old canes should be removed after fruiting, leaving the new growing canes for the following season's berries, and cutting these back in the early Winter. Strong, heavy plants, 75c per dozen; \$6 per hundred; \$50 per thousand.

CUMBERLAND (Black).—Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety, giving the utmost of satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

GREGG (Black).—Best late blackcap, market favorite. Canes strong, productive; berries large, covered with bloom; firm, meaty and fine flavor.

CUTHBERT OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—A remarkably strong, hardy, red variety. Berries large, conical, rich crimson. Flavor sweet, rich and delicious.

MARLBORO.—Fruit of large size, bright scarlet, excellent flavor. Good shipper, heavy canes, early and hardy.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—A handsome yellow fruited raspberry; the best of its class; excellent quality, productive hardy.

I can also supply other varieties such as **KANSAS**, **SOUHEGAN**, **RED ANTWERP**, etc.

CURRANTS

Another fruit whose supply does not meet the demand. Market for them has been so good for years past that they have never been seen for sale on the huckster's wagons in order to dispose of the surplus. A profitable and sure crop under ordinary good care and attention. Strong plants, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred, \$50 per thousand.

BLACK NAPLES.—Very large bunches, medium large.

PERFECTION.—Originated by Chas. G. Hooker of Rochester, N. Y. Has been tried everywhere and proven the best currant known for home or market. Beautiful bright red, largest size, fine bunches on long stems, permitting easy picking without crushing. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and very few seeds. Very productive, vigorous and hardy. My plants are genuine and home-grown from the originator's stock. Heavy, two-year plants, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per hundred.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—One of the best red currants, extensively planted for market and very profitable. Fruit large, bright red, excellent flavor, sub-acid.

CHERRY.—A large, deep red, acid berry in short bunches, in large quantities. Plant is vigorous, erect and very heavy growth.

WHITE GRAPE.—Very large, yellowish-white, productive; less acid than most, excellent for table.

I can also supply **RED CROSS**, **LONDON MARKET**, **NORTH STAR**, **POMONA**, **RED DUTCH** and other varieties.

I am a Grower of General Nursery Stock, not
merely a Dealer. Visitors are welcome at the
Nurseries.

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS.—For garden culture, plant in beds two feet apart each way; for field culture make rows five feet apart, planting two feet apart in rows. Set roots in trench six to eight inches below the surface, covering but two inches at first and filling in by degrees after plant is established and growing. They require no special care other than a liberal application of manure annually. Strong plants 25c per dozen, \$1.25 per hundred, \$10.00 per thousand.

HORSE RADISH.—Easy to grow in any deep rich soil, and should be in every garden, large and small; also profitable on a commercial scale. Price 25c per dozen, \$1.25 per hundred, \$10.00 per thousand.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT.—This should be in every garden and on every city lot, as nothing gives better returns than this valuable vegetable fruit. Price 75c per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are successful on any good soil adapted for garden purposes or where good farm crops can be raised. The ground should be thoroughly drained, well prepared, enriched and kept mellow and clean from weeds.

Selected plants, 60c per hundred; \$4 per thousand. Carefully packed for shipment. Very low prices in large quantities for extensive plantings.

GOLD DOLLAR.—Earliest market berry; good, medium size, dark red all through; good flavor, rather tart; fine for canning or table. Productive and profitable variety.

HOOD RIVER OR CLARK'S SEEDLING.—A wonderful shipping berry; firm, fine quality, dark red all through.

MAGOON.—Originated near Portland by Mr. Magoon; the best berry for Western Oregon and Washington. Large, fine, dark crimson; fine quality, hardy, healthy and productive.

MARSHALL.—A large, fine flavored table and market berry, dark crimson to the core. Good in most localities, but especially satisfactory in California, and the warmer sections.

OREGON.—Comparatively new variety; highly recommended, with many good qualities; is superseding Marshall and ranks next to the popular Magoon as a market berry and by many claimed to be even more profitable. Under favorable circumstances it bears a second crop in the Fall making it a valuable variety for home planting.

GRAPES

In Western Oregon and Washington, only the American varieties described herewith are planted for home or commercial purposes with any success, but East of the Cascade Mountains and in Southern Oregon, the European varieties are successfully planted. The varieties listed have been found the most satisfactory for the Pacific Northwest. Strong, two-year plants, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8 per hundred.



CONCORD

CONCORD.—The most extensively planted grape in America. Bunches and berries large, black, fair quality good keeper. Vine hardy, healthy and productive.

DELAWARE.—Bunches small, compact; berries rather small, round, thin skin, light red, flesh juicy, sweet, good.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Bunches large; fruit large, round, black, with heavy bloom. Best early variety, hardy and productive.

NIAGARA.—Very large, strong grower; bunches large, compact. Berries large, round, light greenish white, semi-transparent. Tough skin, does not crack. Quality good, melting and sweet.

WORDEN.—An improved Concord, and next to it in popularity. Earlier, better quality and larger than the Concord; equally hardy and healthy, but not as good a shipper. Really our best black grape for home use and nearby markets.

These varieties have been found best for Western Oregon and Washington.

I can supply FLAME TOKAY, MALAGA, MUSCAT, ROSE OF PERU and others in quantities, at low rates to the planters in the drier sections East and South where the European varieties are successfully raised.

We invite your correspondence whenever you require information regarding selection of varieties for orchards or home gardens.



Strawberry raising brings early returns.

SOILS AND LOCATION FOR BERRY FARMS

It has been repeatedly demonstrated all over the Pacific Northwest that no branch of agriculture or horticulture is more profitable than Berries or small Fruits. For the many investors in small acreage tracts, generally near the Cities, who must have fairly large returns on their investment, berries of all kinds are usually the most attractive proposition, as they come into early bearing, which means prompt returns or quick income, require lots of work but which they repay well, while the rush season of work is comparatively short, making it easy for a man to attend to from 5 to 10 acres of berries in addition to other routine work attached to a small farm, during the greater part of the year, employing extra help only during the picking season.

Care must be taken however, in planting only on good, rich, loamy soil that is well drained, avoiding land that is so low and wet that the water will stand on it during rainy times and drown the plants out, or on very porous soils, so sandy and gravelly that it will not hold the moisture and the plants burn and dry out during the Summer months.

It is well to plant early varieties of berries on high land with good air drainage, so that late frosts will not injure the blooms or berries. Frost will often strike in low places and valleys when there will be none on higher ground, and this should be taken into consideration in planting early varieties, but hardly affects planting of late varieties, which usually do best on low ground in small bottoms or valleys, provided drainage is good.

As a general rule, no berries should be planted more than 3 miles distant from a railroad station or shipping point, the expense of daily hauling and injury to soft fruits will take all the profits.

If interested, we will be glad to advise and aid you to best of our ability.



Blossom time in an Oregon Orchard Home



TREES FOR
STREET PLANTING





DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

As ornamental subjects, trees take first place, as they are permanent, easy to cultivate and care for and cost far less than shrubbery or plants in the long run. In all landscaping, the trees are, after the surface of the ground, the most permanent and important element, furnishing masses of foliage which frame and divide and partly constitute the views and landscape pictures, affording shade and shelter, varying the sky-line, screening or blocking out unsightly objects and enhancing the beauty of buildings.

Mere architecture, however imposing, will not make a city street attractive unless softened by the foliage and branches of trees. They shelter the home from excessive heat and dust, add charm to the finest buildings and hide the untidy and unsightly places. There is nothing that adorns city streets more than fine shade trees, especially when planted in long lines of the same variety. The effect is much better when

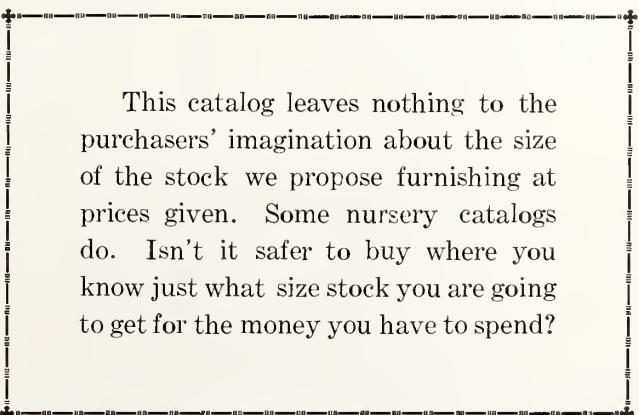
only one kind of a tree is planted on the same street, or, at least on the same block.

Get your neighbors to cooperate, agree upon some suitable tree, then plant trees of uniform size at equal distances apart on the whole block, and you will enhance the value of your property and have a street that lends contentment and refinement to every home. The following list of deciduous trees (those that lose their leaves in Autumn) embraces a selection for all purposes.

For street planting, the Norway Maple probably leads in general suitability, with several other varieties of Maples, Elms, Birches, Horse Chestnuts, Tulip Trees, Mountain Ash and others, all favorites; while for lawn and park planting this varied list covers trees of every characteristic in outline and habit, color of foliage and floral diversity.

These trees have been grown from seedlings in my nurseries, have been transplanted each a number of times, according to size, will transplant readily and take vigorous hold and grow well when moved to permanent locations. Prices are for different sized trees, and in all cases good value will be given, according to price charged.

Ten per cent discount on orders of 12 trees or more of one variety and size. Special prices made on lots of 100 up.



17

This catalog leaves nothing to the purchasers' imagination about the size of the stock we propose furnishing at prices given. Some nursery catalogs do. Isn't it safer to buy where you know just what size stock you are going to get for the money you have to spend?

17

ASH (*Fraxinus*)

AMERICAN WHITE (*Fraxinus Americana*).—A rapid growing, medium sized tree; fine proportions and long lived; suitable for streets or lawns; sizes, 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

BEECH (*Fagus*)

These are among the most attractive trees for park or lawn planting as specimens or in masses. There is great variation in the foliage of the three varieties all of them pleasing, making the trees, which are hardy and vigorous, worthy of extensive planting.

EUROPEAN (*Fagus Sylvatica*).—A large and beautiful tree with ovate or elliptic dark green and glossy leaves. Sizes, 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00.

CUT LEAF or FERN LEAF BEECH (*Fagus Sylvatica Asplenifolia*).—Leaves deeply divided, cut almost into the mid-rib in numerous narrow segments. A graceful variety, forming a dense, low-growing tree. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00.

COPPER or PURPLE LEAF BEECH (*Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea*).—A strong and vigorous tree of elegant habit, with most beautiful foliage, changing from dark purple in early Spring to red and then to a purplish green. A graceful and handsome specimen tree. Price \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.



BEECH

BIRCH (*Betula*)

The birch does especially well in the Pacific Northwest being very hardy. Can be successfully planted in our valleys or in the higher altitudes. Beautiful for city lots as specimen trees or in groups where more ground is available. Very graceful, also valued for its silvery white bark in certain species.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH (*Betula Alba*).—Handsome, rather slender tree; silver-white bark, branches spray-like. Rapid grower; very effective for lawn or curb. Sizes, 6 to 8 feet, 75c, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each.

CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH (*B. Alba Laciata Pendula*).—Bark and branches silvery-white; graceful, slender, drooping branches and finely cut leaves. Beautiful and effective for all purposes. Sizes, 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

PAPER or CANOE BIRCH (*B. Papyrifera*).—A beautiful, hardy tree with pendulous branches and creamy-white papery bark; dark green foliage; very ornamental. Sizes, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50.

CATALPA

(Indian Bean)

These are rather rapid growing trees with large glossy, heart-shaped leaves, giving them a rather tropical appearance. They are unsurpassed for a mid-Summer flowering tree. Also are very hardy and do well even in exposed situations and poor soils, standing the heat well and thriving in the irrigated districts. Fast becoming one of the most popular commercial and ornamental plantings. See illustration on panel page 15.



COPPER BEECH
Entrance City Park. Spreading, graceful tree with bright purplish foliage.



WESTERN CATALPA

CHINESE (*Catalpa Bungei*).—A dwarf variety, native of China; branching to the ground without stem. When top-grafted at about 6 feet from ground on strong stems of other catalpas, it forms a fine head, covered with a dense mass of large heart-shaped, light green leaves. Extensively used in formal and semi-formal gardens, as it has the outlines of the popular standard Bay trees, and, being hardy, is better adapted for permanent gardens. It is also being planted as a street tree. Bears panicles of white flowers, but is a shy bloomer. Good specimens, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

JAPANESE (*C. Kaempferi*).—Rapid grower, with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers fragrant, cream-colored with yellow and purple spots. Sizes, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

INDIAN BEAN CATALPA (*C. Bignonioides*).—A showy, rapid-growing, spreading, irregular tree, with pyramidal clusters a foot long of white and purple fragrant flowers. Blooms in latter part of July when few trees are in bloom, hence desirable. Sizes, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

WESTERN CATALPA (*C. Speciosa*).—A medium-sized tree; very hardy. Foliage is large, oval, light green in color. Flowers white with yellow spots, borne in large panicles in July when few trees are in bloom. Forms round, compact head, not too high, making it especially suitable for curb planting. A handsome and valuable tree, worthy of general planting for all purposes. Sizes, 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; large specimens. \$1.50.



HORSE CHESTNUTS, Yakima Ave., Tacoma.
A good healthy street tree, casts deep shade and is especially attractive when in bloom.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*)

These vigorous, hardy, symmetrical trees are among the best for street and lawn planting, adapting themselves to all conditions, flowering freely in early May and carrying rich, deep green foliage through the season.

EUROPEAN or WHITE FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*).—Our well-known white variety, of large growth in deep soils. Flowers white, tinged with red, in loose panicles 8 to 12 inches long. The burrs, half-opened and showing the large seeds, are very attractive in the Fall. Heavy trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25; 12 feet, \$1.50.



HORSE CHESTNUT CHESTNUTS.—Edible. See pages 11 and 12.

RED FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT (*A. H. Rubicunda Briotti*).—My trees are all grafted the true Briotti strain, far superior to the common seedlings generally offered. A very ornamental tree; leaves are deeper green than the white; blooms a little later. Flowers showy red, in short, heavy panicles. A valuable variety, though rather scarce. Sizes, 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00.

Read the introductory headings to the different divisions of this catalog. There is information in them of interest to you.

FLOWERING CHERRY (*Cerasus*)

A very ornamental family of trees, especially suitable for single specimens or in groups on the lawn and fine for bordering avenues. The high regard in which they are held by the Japanese can well be understood when one sees its exuberance of dainty, soft flowers blooming in the early Spring.

I import a fine collection of the Japanese single and double flowering varieties, but as the Japanese names are impossible, sell them preferably by color and description excepting the three herewith which are especially desirable. Large trees with flower buds, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. See title page.

HIZAKURA.—Very deep pink, large double flower in bunches. Flower buds almost crimson.

MT. FUJI.—The finest of the Japanese flowering cherry, large, double white blossoms borne profusely on a vigorous growing tree.

SHIROFUGEN.—A very beautiful, single white flower.

WOOD'S WEEPING CHERRY.—This superior variety was propagated from a tree growing in the grounds of C. E. S. Wood in Portland. The original tree is now dead, but was long famous as one of the most beautiful flowering trees in the city. The long, slender branches drooping gracefully until they almost touch the ground are covered in early May with delicate single rose-pink flowers before the leaves appear, and nothing surpasses it in handsomeness. At other seasons the foliage is good, and the tree altogether, sightly. Suitable as single specimens in small yards, as well as for massing effect in quantity on account of its compact form of growth. We topgraft this at various heights on strong growing cherry stock, and can supply it in different heights and sizes at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

EDIBLE or FRUITING CHERRIES.—See page 7.

FLOWERING CRAB APPLE (*Malus*)

Handsome, small trees that thrive in almost all soils. They are covered in early Spring with very fragrant, showy, yet dainty flowers. No call of early Spring is more enticing than the beauty and perfume of the flowering crabs. Beautiful from the first glimpse of color until the petals fall. This small tree should have a place on every lawn; their beauty and value seem to have been overlooked and not appreciated fully, but as they become better known they will be found in all collections. Strong trees, 5 to 6 feet with flower buds, \$1 each.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (*M. Angustifolia*).—Bears masses of double rose-like flowers of delicate pink color and delightful fragrance. Blooms when quite young.

DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (*M. Floribunda Scheideckeri*).—Double Flowers, bright rose color, lasting and good substance. Fine for cut flowers.

FLOWERING CRAB (*M. Floribunda*).—Single flowers; buds carmine and white when open. Full of small red fruit in Autumn.

PARKMAN'S FLOWERING CRAB (*M. Halleana*).—Beautiful, semi-double, rose-colored flowers; very attractive.

WILD CRAB APPLE (*M. Coronaria*).—A well known native of the eastern part of the United States. A small tree with spiny, spreading branches, with an abundance of pink or rose-colored fragrant flowers in fine clusters in the Spring. Fruit waxy greenish-yellow; often used for preserves. Can supply several other named varieties.



Shade tree lined street in Medford.



FLOWERING CRABS

A beautiful group at Rivera, Portland. Handsome, free flowering and satisfactory trees that should be generally planted in masses or as single specimens. See varieties opposite page.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

A family of trees largely used in landscape work giving some of the best results in ornamental planting. Our native grows fairly large, the others are small sized trees which seem to thrive in almost any soil or exposure, doing well also in damp places. They are healthy and hardy and worthy of more general planting. There are a number of shrub forms of the Dogwood, which see page 27.

OREGON DOGWOOD (*Cornus Nuttallii*).—This is the Dogwood of our Pacific Northwest woods—the handsomest of our deciduous trees. Its immense white flowers open in April and it often flowers again in September, when the white flowers, red fruits and gorgeous foliage intermingle, producing a beautiful effect. The grayish, splotchy bark makes it an ornament to the Winter landscape. Should be in every collection. Strong trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*C. Florida Rubra*).—Very handsome in flower and foliage, the leaves turning magnificent crimson in Autumn. Flowers are a bright, rosy-red color, shading to a lighter hue toward edge of petals. A small, choice ornamental tree. Price, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*C. Florida*).—Very beautiful and ornamental. Native of Eastern states, bearing white flowers in Spring before the leaves appear. Price, 75c and \$1.00 each.

ELM (*Ulmus*)

One of the best known and favorite shade trees, closely associated with American historical events, as well as with home or childhood recollections of the greater part of us. It thrives equally well everywhere, in cool, shady parks or in crowded and smoky city streets. The magnificent elms in this city on Sixth Street from Yamhill south and elsewhere, prove its suitability for city planting in the Northwest. Trees 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM (*Ulmus Americana*).—Lofty and spreading, with drooping branchlets. The favorite and best-known elm.

CORK ELM (*U. Alatus*).—A medium sized tree with corky branches. Leaves ovate, coarsely serrate, dark green at maturity, turning yellow in Autumn. An attractive tree with a narrow, round-topped crown.

ENGLISH ELM (*U. Campestris*).—More erect in growth than the American elm, compact, with smaller foliage and twiggy trunk and branches. A hardy, valuable tree.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM (*U. C. Camperdowni Pendula*).—A remarkably picturesque weeping tree, which extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor, its outer branches touching the ground. There is no other weeping tree quite like it. It does not grow over 15 feet high, while it will spread or cover 40 feet or more. Strong heads, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

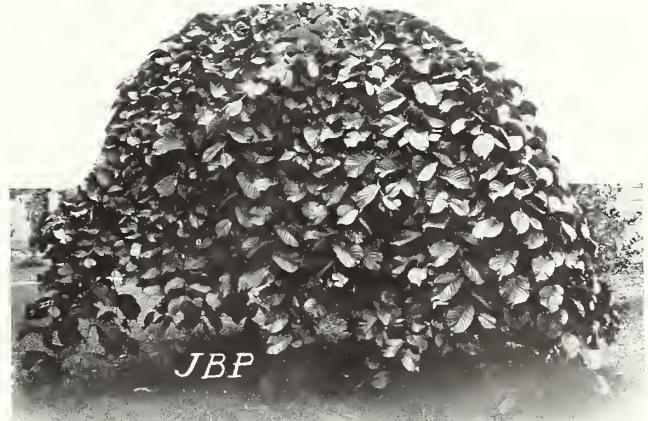
EMPEROR TREE (*Paulonia Imperialis*)

A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth and surpassing all others in size of its leaves, which are 12 to 18 inches in diameter. Its flowers are blue, trumpet-shaped and borne in great panicles in May. Few trees are more noticeable than this. Sturdy trees 6 to 8 feet, \$1; extra size, \$2.

HATHORN (*Crataegus*)

These small trees are hardy and very ornamental, showy in both flowers and fruit, and are used very effectively for curb, lawn or massed landscape or combination planting. Also exceptionally good for hedges, either sheared to formal lines or left to grow naturally.

CARRIER'S WHITE THORN (*C. Azarolus Carrieri*).—A comparatively new variety introduced by this nursery several years ago. It does exceptionally well here and is the best of the Hawthorns. Tree upright and vigorous, with light yellowish bark, deep green foliage that remains late. Flowers are large and white; fruit scarlet, size of cherries, abundant; they hang on the tree well through the Winter, making it very attractive. Trees 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 10 feet up, \$2.00.



JB

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM

About nine feet in height with a spread of twelve feet; Savier street near 25th. We have several hundred specimens of this handsome tree, suitable for lawns, parks and cemeteries.



SCARLET HAWTHORN
Flanders near Twenty-third St.

scarlets. Strong trees, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.
DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN (*C. O. Alba Plena*).—A small tree with fine foliage and double white flowers; makes a fine contrast with the Double Scarlet Hawthorn. Strong trees, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

LABURNUM or GOLDEN CHAIN (*Cytisus*)

COLDEN CHAIN (*C. Vulgare*).—A small tree with erect or ascending branches, forming a narrow head. Flowers yellow, in long, silky, drooping racemes. Very few, indeed, of the flowering trees can surpass this Laburnum when, in early Spring, it is a mass of graceful, pendant blossoms. Shapely trees, 4 to 6 feet, 75c, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

LARCH (*Larix*)

EUROPEAN LARCH (*L. Europaea*).—A deciduous conifer, similar to the well known American Tamarack. A tall, conical tree, very graceful in park and landscape; remarkable for its soft, light green foliage, which expands with the first warm days of early Spring; fades in Autumn with beautiful yellow shades. Can be highly recommended for general planting, being very hardy, with handsome form, foliage and cones. As they start very early in the Spring, they should be transplanted in the Fall or very early Spring. Fine and sturdy trees, 4 feet, 75c; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each.

LINDEN or LIME (*Tilia*)

A large and beautiful tree and merits more attention than it receives, being of rapid growth and among the best of ornamentals as shade trees for the lawns or streets in addition to many other valuable qualities they possess; their flowers yield a delicate perfume.

AMERICAN LINDEN or BASSWOOD (*T. Americana*).—A rapid-growing, large sized, beautiful native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers of creamy-white, opening in Summer. The leaves are broadly oval or heart-shaped, dark green above, pale green beneath, turning yellow in Autumn. Strong trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

EUROPEAN LINDEN (*T. Plataphyllos*).—A large and stately tree, with handsome pyramidal crown; or, in age, round-topped and massive. Leaves heart-shaped, relatively large; dark green, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers large, yellowish-white, fragrant. Sizes, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; 10 to 12 feet \$1.50 each.



AMERICAN ELMS, GLISAN STREET.

COMMON HAWTHORN or QUICK (*Crataeaus Oxyacantha*).—The well known Hawthorn with glossy foliage and pure white flowers, extensively used in England as a hedge. It does equally well here. Sturdy trees, 6 to 8 feet, 50c. See also Hedge Plants, page 40.

DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN (*C. O. Oxyacantha Coccinea Flora Plena*).—Paul's Thorn: a tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers bright scarlet, large, full and very double, in heavy clusters on long sprays. A charming variety; best of the

scarlets. Strong trees, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

BLACK LOCUST (*Robinia Pseudacacia*).—A large, irregular-shaped tree with small, compound, bright green leaves. Flowers white, very fragrant, in drooping racemes in May. Sizes, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each.

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditschia Tiacanthos*).—A large, spiny tree, with spreading branches forming a broad top. Leaves dark and glossy, fading to yellow in autumn. Long, dark brown pods filled with seeds and sweetish pulp in Autumn. Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

LOCUST (*Robinia*)

Rapid-growing trees with showy flowers, which thrive everywhere, and are especially suitable on deep soils and in the drier sections and strong sunshine.

MAIDENHAIR (*Ginkgo*)

GINKGO BILOBA (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*).—Different from other trees; a broad-leaved, deciduous conifer, the only representative of its genus. Foliage spray thick and glossy, resembling the fern, for which it is named. It is largely used abroad for street planting and as an individual specimen on small grounds; it is always handsome. 4 to 6 feet, 75c each.



LABURNUM OR GOLDEN CHAIN TREE.

Individual for its profusion of yellow drooping blossoms in May. Japanese Snowball in foreground. Hancock street.

MAGNOLIA

In many respects the Magnolias have no rivals among flowering trees. They are characterized by a wealth of large, showy flowers, many of them blossoming early in the Spring before the leaves appear, others when the foliage is fully formed. Hardy and durable, thriving best in rich, loamy soil. They are the very choicest subjects for lawn plantings, where they may be planted effectively on the borders of lawns with an evergreen in the background to heighten the contrast.

The index on
the last page
will assist
you in find-
ing plants
you may
want.



BLACK LOCUST. Overton near Twenty-Second street North.

CHINESE WHITE or YULAN (*Magnolia Conspicua*).— Makes a low, round tree, covered in April with masses of large, snowy-white, lily-like flowers. Flowers before the leaves appear. A beautiful object; one of the best. Prices, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; large specimens, with flower buds, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each.

CUCUMBER TREE (*M. Acuminata*).— One of the largest Magnolias, of rapid growth, forming a pyramidal tree of much beauty; flowers yellowish-white, expanding in latter May. Good, strong trees, \$1.00 each.

PINK MAGNOLIA (*M. Soulangiana*).— Probably the most popular of the class, hardy and a vigorous grower, blooming profusely even when quite young. Flowers in early Spring are large, pink, on the outside and white inside; leaves obovate, appearing after the flowers have fallen. It can be grown as a small tree or as a large shrub — as a single specimen or in masses. Prices, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each; a few large specimens, with flower buds, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each.

PURPLE MAGNOLIA (*M. Obovata*).— A late bloomer; holds its large purplish flowers persistently. A useful variety. Good specimens, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

STARRY MAGNOLIA (*M. Stellata*, or *Haleana*).— A charming dwarf variety that should be in every collection. Especially fine where grounds are small. Early, abundant bloomer, with rather small, white or rosy flush flowers; petals long and narrow. Fragrance is very delicate. Price, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (*Grandiflora*).— See Evergreens, page 38.



Red Leaved Japanese Maples and Evergreen Crimson Azaleas effectively used on slope at house entrance, North Thirty-second street. Alpine flowers in the crevices of the rocks at either side of steps further improve this entrance.

MAPLES (Acer)

The Maples are unquestionably among the best and most satisfactory shade trees we have. They afford great variety and range of size, form, density, foliage and color, making it possible, by judicious selection, to use them in almost any place with pleasing results. See panel page 16.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE (*A. Negundo*).— Also called Box Elder. Very hardy, fine rapid-growing tree; spreading habit. Desirable for shade. Sizes, 6 to 8 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, 75c; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

ASH-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE (*A. N. Argenteum*).— Often called Variegated Silver Maple. A weak, irregular grower when small, eventually becomes a handsome, striking tree; very satisfactory for massing effects or specimen planting. Sturdy trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.

NORWAY MAPLE (*A. Platanoides*).— One of the most valuable ornamental trees for street or lawn. Mr. E. T. Mische, Superintendent of Portland City Parks, recommends this as perhaps the most generally suitable and satisfactory tree for street planting. A large, handsome tree with spreading head; broad, dark green foliage. Very compact growth; vigorous and perfectly hardy; free from insect and other pests; makes an excellent shade tree and does equally well on the Coast or in the higher and drier inland districts. I offer extra choice trees; 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet \$1.00; 12 feet up, \$1.50. Special prices made on large quantities for big plantings.

PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE (*A. P. Reitenbachi*).— A magnificent and beautiful tree, remarkable for the changing colors of its leaves. Foliage beautiful reddish green in Spring, changing to dark purple toward mid-Summer and fading with red and purple tints in Autumn. Sizes, 5 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

OREGON MAPLE (*A. Macrophyllum*).— Our native Maple, growing rapidly, and making a large tree with compact, round head, with extra large, dark green lustrous foliage, light green beneath, turning in Autumn to bright orange and red. Strong, heavy trees 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50.



Oregon Maples densely shading an Irvington street.

RED COLCHIUM MAPLE (*A. Colchicum Rubrum*).— A handsome Oriental Maple, symmetrical crown, foliage dark blood red at time of unfolding. Tree is rather small, but on account of its high colors in early spring is often used in shrub masses and color schemes. Fine trees, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

SILVER MAPLE (*A. Dasycarpum*).— A rapid-growing, large sized tree, with wide spreading limbs and pendulous branchlets. Foliage medium-large, bright green above and silvery-white underneath. Exceptionally suitable for street planting; it is widely cultivated and a grand tree. Strong, heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAF SILVER MAPLE (*A. D. Laciniatum Weiri*).— A graceful, weeping Silver Maple, with deeply cleft and divided leaves that appear almost feathery. Long, pendulous branches, often sweeping the ground. This species lacks the density of head that usually characterizes the Maples. A great favorite and of deserved popularity. There are some fine specimens bordering street curbs in Irvington district, this city. Fine, well-shaped trees, 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50; 12 to 15 feet, \$2.00.

SUGAR MAPLE, ROCK MAPLE (*A. Saccharum*).— A large stately tree of upright, dense form, but slower growth than the Norway or Oregon Maples. Very deep rooted and eventually growing into a straight symmetrical tree of grand proportions. Its Autumn foliage is very gorgeous in shades of scarlet, orange and yellow. This is the tree from which maple sugar is principally made. Sizes 4 to 6 feet 50c; 6 to 8 feet 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

SYCAMORE OR PLANE MAPLE (*A. Pseudo-platanus*).— Very quick growing tree, of handsome spreading form. Bold, dark green foliage. An excellent lawn and shade tree. Also exceptionally suitable and fine for seashore planting. Strong, sturdy trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 12 feet, \$1.50.



An effective massing of a number of forms of red-leaved Japanese Maples. North Twenty-third and Everett Streets.

JAPAN MAPLES (A. Japonicum)

These beautiful small trees have been one of my specialties for many years. Though classed as trees, their dwarf habit makes them more effective when grouped or massed in borders and treated as hardy shrubs. For permanent beds of color and delicate foliage they are unsurpassed. When grown in groups, planted three to five feet apart, they give one of the most beautiful results in foliage effect possible in the use of hardy stock. The varieties described have proven the most satisfactory among several dozens experimented with during the past ten years. They are perfectly hardy and are easily grown, coming out with exceptional fine crimson-red foliage in early Spring and holding the color during the Summer sun much better than most of the other varieties commonly imported from Japan. My stock is home grown, acclimated and gives far better satisfaction than newly imported plants which can be sold very cheaply.

Fine shrubs, choice and heavy at 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Extra large specimens at \$2.50 and \$3 each.

BROAD LEAF RED JAPAN MAPLE (*Acer Japonicum Atropurpureum*).—Leaves of beautiful dark purplish red or claret color; compact growth. One of the best for a heavy mass effect. A very beautiful small tree or shrub.

CUT-LEAF RED JAPAN MAPLE (*A. Jap. A. Dissectum*).—The foliage is a rich crimson claret color, thin, graceful and as delicately cut as the finest fern. Dwarf and spreading, fairly compact, of a distinct weeping habit. One of the finest and most distinct and effective varieties.

RIBBON LEAF RED JAPAN MAPLE (*A. Jap. Scopulendiflorum Rubrum*).—Scalloped purple-red leaved variety. Leaves are deeply cut, narrow, medium long ribbed, very graceful. Rather upright habit.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH.—Handsome, small tree with pinnate foliage and bearing corymbs of small white flowers in late Spring, followed by large clusters of bright red berries during late Summer and Fall. A beautiful tree for lawn or street curb planting. (See panel page 16.) Sizes 6 to 8 feet, 75c, 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 12 feet, \$1.50.

MULBERRY (*Morus*)

Hardy ornamental tree, thriving in almost any soil. The sweet, fleshy fruit is a great attraction to birds and on this account have been extensively planted in many home grounds and gardens.

NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY.—A hardy, ornamental tree, with leaves larger than other varieties, and especially valuable for its large, black, edible fruit, which ripens from June to September. Strong, sturdy trees, 75c each.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY (*Morus Alba Pendula*).—A weeping form, grafted on straight stems. The branches are long and slender, drooping to the ground; foliage handsome and distinctive; quantities of handsome black berries. One of the most vigorous and hardy of weeping trees. Strong, well-shaped trees, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 each.

PAPER MULBERRY (*Broussonetia Papyrifera*).—A native of China, where it is used for paper making. A rapid growing tree with broad, round head, perfectly hardy and stands exceptionally well the deleterious effects of smoke or gases in city planting. Grayish green bark, splotched with brown; leaves large, heart-shaped, often deeply lobed. Recommended for lawn planting. Strong, 3 to 4 foot trees, 75c each.

FLOWERING PLUM (*Prunus*)

PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM (*Prunus Pisardi*).—Handsome form, with rich purple leaves, which retain their color the best of all purple-leaved trees and recommended where colored foliage is desired. Covered profusely in early Spring with beautiful white flowers and later with wine-red fruits. Beautiful and hardy wherever the common plum will stand. Strong trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; large trees, \$1.50 and \$2 each.



PURPLE LEAF PLUM
Riverview Cemetery.

PLANE TREES

See Sycamore, page 24.

Read the introductory headings to the different divisions of this catalog as they contain information that will be of benefit; study the Pruning Instructions and Home Improvement suggestions on page 24, and also look over the list of Books on pages 8 and 39. Refer also to the Index at back of catalog to aid in finding items you require. Write us fully when in doubt on any point.



MOUNTAIN ASH BERRIES.



SCARLET OAK, 349 North Thirty-Second street. A fast-growing Oak, handsome at all seasons, and especially so in Autumn when covered with crimson foliage, which hangs a long time.

RED BUD (Cercis)

Small, hardy trees that are very showy as specimens in lawn or in small groupes or masses with an under-planting of shrubs. They prefer a moist loamy soil and thrive throughout the Pacific Northwest.

AMERICAN RED BUD (*C. Canadensis*).—Also called American Judas Tree. A choice, low-growing, round-shaped tree. Before the foliage appears the stems are clothed with a profusion of reddish-purple flowers, quite unique in color and appearance. The leaves are heart-shaped, with glossy surface, and the tree in all respects is one of the best for lawns. Good trees 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 6 feet, 75c.

JAPANESE RED BUD (*C. Japonica*).—A Japan variety; similar to the American, but with larger flowers. 75c.

SWEET GUM (Liquidambar Styraciflua)

One of the best of our native Eastern trees. Its sweetly scented, star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in Summer, take on in Fall the most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson, holding their leaves and color a long time, and for this Autumn effect alone if not for its many other good qualities, it should be grown on every lawn where its stately upright growth and corky-barked branches attract attention at all times. We transplant these a number of times in the nursery insuring fibrous root system and stocky, straight trees. See illustration on panel page 16. Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25; a few larger specimens, \$2 to \$2.50 each.



SWEET GUM

OAK (Quercus)

Hardy, long-lived trees that thrive in comparatively all soils. There are many species, but for the Pacific Northwest I have selected only the following, which are more rapid growing than others and are among the most majestic and beautiful of all. We transplant these trees several times in the nursery, root pruning them, which insures a fine fibrous root system, making them easy to transplant.

BURR OR MOSSY CUP OAK (*Q. Macrocarpa*).—A broad-headed tree with spreading branches and light brown corky bark. The large, shining, bright green leaves take a deep brown Fall color. The cup of the large acorn is very deep and mossy. Strong trees 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

PIN OAK (*Q. Palustris*).—A handsome tree, with drooping branches, forming a broad pyramidal crown; very shapely and graceful, the branches sweeping the ground. Sturdy, well-rooted trees, 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

SCARLET OAK (*Q. Coccinea*).—There are no better trees than this variety, a rapid grower with us, and recommended as a pleasing and satisfactory tree, and probably the best for the Pacific Northwest. It forms a large tree of fine proportion, the large leathery leaves turning a beautiful fiery scarlet in Autumn and hanging a long time. A magnificent specimen tree, and equally good for street planting. Sizes 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.

POPLAR (Populus)

Rapid growing trees that are quickly effective and inexpensive, and where quick shade or temporary results are desired poplars are a good tree to use, but they are not recommended for general city planting on account of their lateral root system which saps the ground for a great distance and will penetrate drains, and sewers and injure sidewalks.

CAROLINA POPLAR (*P. Carolinensis*).—A symmetrical and very rapid growing tree, making an upright or pyramidal head. The most popular and widely planted species. Sizes 6 to 8 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, 75c; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*P. Fastigiata*).—The well-known pyramidal Italian variety; upright, slender and of wonderfully rapid growth. Fine for landscape effects. Strong trees, 6 to 8 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, 75c; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

The index on the last page will assist you in finding the plants you want.



ATTRACTIVE GATEWAY
Spireas and Sweet Gum Tree, Wichuriana Rose on cobblestone wall, Riverdale, Portland.



SYCAMORE
MAPLE.

SYCAMORE (*Platanus*)

Rapid-growing, hardy tree, of great adaptability, suitable for smoky, city streets or for single specimens. The two species described are very much alike, but the American variety may be recognized by the single button, "drooping on their long stalks."

AMERICAN SYCAMORE (*Platanus Occidentalis*).—Plane or Button-wood. Large tree with spreading head, very vigorous grower, attractive white or gray bark and beautiful foliage. Sizes 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

ORIENTAL PLANE OR SYCAMORE (*P. Orientalis*).—One of the finest trees for street or lawn, with fine, straight trunk, handsome, symmetrical head and beautiful foliage. Strong trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*)

TULIP POPLAR (*L. Tulipifera*).—A large and stately, rapid-growing tree, with narrow pyramidal crown. Leaves four-lobed, bright green and lustrous, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, greenish-yellow, splotched with orange. A handsome tree, deserving the highest esteem of planters. Fine strong trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

VARNISH TREE (*Koelreuteria Paniculata*)

An ornamental tree from China. Forms a flat, spreading head, has large pinnate leaves and in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers. Desirable for its bloom and Autumnal coloring. 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

WALNUT

See page 12.



Graceful Weeping Willow in lawn, Commercial street. Fine for bordering ponds and in damp spots.

WILLOW (*Salix*)

WEEPING WILLOW (*S. Babylonica*).—Our common and well known weeping willow, a particularly graceful pendulous tree, indispensable in all plantations and especially bordering ponds or streams, but thriving even in dry locations. Very effective when used as a background or screen. Sturdy trees, 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

SILVER WILLOW (*S. Alba-Regalis*).—A rather large tree of upright habit, strong grower and very hardy; slender, light gray branches and narrow, silvery-gray leaves that are rich and ornamental. 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

The beautifying of home grounds is rapidly becoming a habit among a great majority of our people. It is a habit happily encouraged by influences on every hand. By home grounds is meant not alone the spacious surroundings of the suburban mansion, but equally, the less extensive village

lot or city back-yard. Possibilities are ever present; even a few square feet given the necessary care will support something that grows into beauty. An unsightly heap of stones of promiscuous character and lineage, may be transformed into a garden of plants whose character suits them to such forbidding surroundings. A few helpful suggestions may perhaps show the way to surprising improvement; and the satisfaction thus attained is a reward to be coveted.

We are at all times glad to make suggestions and aid in solving problems of this kind. For plans or where a particular problem is to be considered, inquiries are referred to the

LANDSCAPE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

In this department, which is in charge of a high-grade, competent landscape designer, are handled all questions that may arise as to the improvement of private estates, city lots, public grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc. Whenever necessary, topographical surveys are made, Grading and Planting Plans furnished, and consultations given on such subjects as tree moving, planting, preparation of soil for special purposes, roads, driveways and walk-building, drainage and sewage disposal. Charges for such services are as moderate as is consistent with good work and results, and all work entrusted to this department is carefully executed by experienced men under competent supervision. Investors and speculative builders as well as home makers find one of the most important points in enlisting the services of the landscape architect, is the great increase in property value which accrues to the home grounds when properly improved. No other investment in connection with the home will yield as great returns. It has often happened that an expenditure of a few hundred dollars in the outdoor embellishment of the home grounds has resulted in many thousands of increased values to the property.

We will gladly send to any one interested further matter upon the subject with outlines of fees, costs and general charges.

PRUNING OF TREES AND SHRUBS

Deciduous trees and shrubs should be given a severe cutting-back or pruning when transplanted. More or less roots are always bruised and broken during transplanting, and all such should be trimmed off with pruning shears or a sharp knife, as the bark cannot heal over a rough wound. In order to insure a strong and healthy growth, as well as to cause the plant to become bushy or attain any desired shape, it is well to cut off from each branch one-third to one-half of the previous Summer's growth. Fruit trees respond especially to free pruning at the time of transplanting.

The matter of when and how to prune established shrubs and trees depends upon their habits and the purpose for which the operation is performed. Shrubs that bloom early in the Spring form their flower-buds during the preceding Summer, and they should, therefore, not be pruned until immediately after flowering, if their flowering is to be preserved. Late-blooming shrubs flower on wood of the same season's growth, and should be pruned while dormant, in late Winter or very early Spring. One-third the previous season's growth may be removed. Shrubs planted in masses should be pruned regularly to induce a dense growth, and to prevent individual plants from becoming too tall, with unsightly, open branches.

The shearing or trimming of hedges should never be done later than July first, as late cutting allows a tender new growth, which does not have time to ripen properly and consequently is liable to Winter-kill. The shearing of individual shrubs to form flat topped, globe, pyramidal, or other unnatural-shaped specimens, should, as a general rule, be avoided.



JBP

Notable example of judicious use of low growing Hardy Perennials in a rock garden at Rivera, in early Spring.

FLOWERING DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The judicious planting of flowering shrubs add greatly to the beauty and value of property and contributes a wealth of pleasure and interest to the home. Flowering Shrubs take predominance in all plans for landscape decoration, be the grounds large or small. Without shrubbery, no landscape effect can be created, but with a careful selection, properly planted, any property can be enhanced in beauty and value. Shrubbery when properly arranged or grouped does not encroach on the lawn; used in masses on borders or corners, it rather gives an appearance of increased size, as screens to hide fences or unsightly objects, and for giving an air of privacy its use is indispensable. If care is given in selecting, flowers can be had from early spring until late fall.



JBP

An effective border of shrubs on St. Clair and Park Avenues. The flowers of Azalea Mollis form a bright spot in the landscape under the shade of the overhanging trees

and worthy of cultivation in this climate. I have been bringing in, trying out and rejecting different shrubs for many years past, adding to my list only those of proven merit in the Pacific Northwest. My stock is large, well grown and when any item is wanted in dozen or hundred quantities, special prices will be gladly quoted. Sizes stated in the descriptions will, of course, vary with soil and care given, and must be taken as approximate; time of blooming also varies with the season and environments, and is at best only an average.

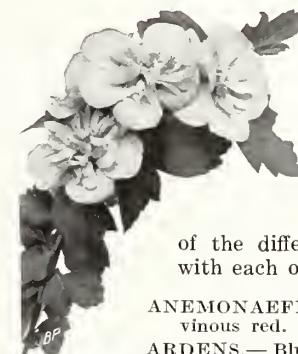
FLOWERING ALMOND (*Amygdalus*)

One of the early spring-blooming shrubs, producing handsome little flowers in great profusion. It is one of the most beautiful, medium-sized shrubs we have.

Price 50c and 75c each.

DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING ALMOND (*A. Chinensis Rubra Flora Plena*).

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND (*A. C. Alba F. P.*)



ALTHEA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*)

Commonly known as ROSE OF SHARON. Strong, erect-growing shrubs of symmetrical habit. Very desirable for flowering in late Summer and early Fall, when color is especially welcome. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other. Strong plants, 50c and 75c.

ANEMONAEFLORUS.—Double flowers, dark vinous red.

ARDENS.—Bluish purple.

BOULE de FEU.—Very double, dark red.

JEANNE D'ARC.—Double white, exterior rosy.

LADY STANLEY.—Semi-double, rosy white.

MONSTROUSA.—Very large white flower.

RUBRA PLENA.—Double, rosy red with crimson center.

A number of other varieties in medium sized plants, fine for massing effects, on which very low prices will be made.

AZALEAS

Azeleas are the most showy and gorgeous of dwarf flowering shrubs. Effective when planted with other shrubs, they are more so when massed. The Ghent and Mollis forms combine innumerable shades of yellow, orange, salmon, red and pink. The following named varieties are grown in quantities, and in the blooming season are a dazzling sight. After the flowering season is over, remove the seed pods to increase the next season's bloom. Well budded stocks which will bloom the first season, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each; \$10, \$15 and \$20 per dozen.



NATIVE SOUTHERN
OREGON AZALEA.
Seventh and Main Streets.



AZALEA MOLLIS.

ANTHONY KOSTE R.—Finest golden-yellow.

BARON EDMOND ROTHSCHILD.—Red.

COMTE DE QUINCY.—Fine yellow.

COMTE DE KERCHOVE.—Rosy Pink.

NICHOLAS BEETS—Deep orange.

HARDY GHENT AZALEAS.
(Azalea Pontica)

ALTA CLARENCE.—Bright yellow.

AUGUSTA MECH- ELYNCK.—Clear white.

BOUQUET DE FLORE.—Soft rose.

BRONZE UNIQUE—Dark carmine.

AZALEA MOLLIS

GIANT OF BATTLES.—Dark carmine.

HEUREUSE SURPRISE.—White with rosy shade.

NANCY WATERER.—Pure yellow.

PALLAS.—Bright red.

SANG DE GENTBRUGGE.—Bright crimson.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS

SOUTHERN OREGON AZALEA (*Rhododendron Occidentalis*, Gray).—A beautiful large shrub, native of Southern Oregon, bright green deciduous foliage; profuse bloomer, flowers large and fragrant, white or light rose color; in numerous umbels in May. A rare and beautiful native plant that should be in every yard. \$1.50 and \$2.

EVERGREEN CRIMSON AZALEA (*A. Asahi*).—From Japan. Flowers a dazzling crimson; small evergreen foliage, light, delicate green in Spring, darkening as Summer season advances and becoming rich purplish-brown during Winter season. Better than Azalea Amoena, the Eastern Crimson Azalea. Introduced by this nursery a few years ago, beginning with but ten plants, it has now grown so into popular favor that sales during last season amounted to several hundred plants. It is fine either as a single specimen or for mass effect, and is destined to become a general favorite, and no grounds should be without it. \$1.25 and \$1.50 each; \$12 and \$15 per dozen.



EVERGREEN CRIMSON AZALEA

One of the most prominent of our introductions from Japan. Its wealth of crimson blossoms in early Spring and rich garnet red foliage in Winter command its use.

BARBERRY (Berberis)

A valuable group of low-growing shrubs admired for their early yellow flowers, good foliage and brilliant fruit that clings along the leafless branches at a time when few other shrubs are attractive. They thrive best in well drained positions even when quite dry. The dense habit, slender thorny branches and ability to withstand clipping makes them invaluable for low hedges and boundaries, and they are also much admired for the front of shrubberies for groups and wherever small specimen shrubs are desired. (See also Hedge Plants, Page 40.)

COMMON BARBERRY (*B. Vulgaris*).—Of erect growth and with prickly stems, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May. Fruit purplish-red; adherent nearly all Winter. One of the very best shrubs extant. Makes an excellent ornamental hedge. Strong plants 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.



JAPANESE BARBERRY (*B. Thunbergi*).—Of very dense, dwarf, spreading habit. Foliage neat and abundant, coloring gorgeously in Autumn. Makes a good hedge. Strong plants, 50c each; \$5 per dozen.

PURPLE BARBERRY (*B. Vulgaris Purpurea*).—A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stem, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in May; reddish-purple fruit in Autumn, adherent nearly all Winter. Strong plants 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. Low price in quantity.

EVERGREEN BARBERRY—See page 35.

BROOM (Genista-Cytisus)

An attractive family that flourishes in the Pacific Northwest, most of the varieties blooming profusely in the early Spring, though the Spanish blooms continuously throughout the Summer. They are fine for seashore planting, and withstand drouth well. For best results they should be pruned back severely every two to three years to force new growth, which produces flowers.

ANDREANA (*G. Andreana*).—A fine hybrid. Flowers are deep yellow with a velvety maroon splash. New and attractive. \$1.50.

SCOTCH BROOM (*G. Scoparia*).—Rapid-growing shrub; trusses of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

SPANISH BROOM (*G. Juncea*).—A most beautiful erect-growing shrub, almost leafless; stems of vivid green, and when laden with its profusion of golden-yellow flowers forms a conspicuous object. It blooms all Summer, when color is most desirable. Introduced by this nursery. 50c and 75c.



FLOWERS OF SPANISH BROOM

Which are borne continuously from June to October on shrubs attaining a height of six to eight feet. The smooth green branches of this shrub recommend its use for Winter color effects.



SCOTCH BROOM, in Washington Park
A mass of golden Spring bloom against the evergreens.

WHITE BROOM (*G. Alba*).—A fine, hardy variety, attaining good size. Blooms profusely in early Spring. 50c and 75c.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Chamaecerasus-Lonicera*)

Lonicera family includes both vines and shrubs, the vines being described on page 42. The bush varieties are medium sized, strong, hardy shrubs that grow easily and are in great demand for shrubbery groups and borders. Their fragrant flowers in early Spring are greatly admired, and even more attractive is the brilliant fruit that follows in the Summer and Fall.

FRAGRANT UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE (*C. Fragrantissima*).—A beautiful, almost evergreen shrub, with dark green foliage and very fragrant white flowers, which appear before the leaves. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs. 50c each, \$5 per dozen.

WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*C. Tartarica Alba*), and PINK TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*C. Tartarica Rosea*).—Large, bushy shrubs with upright branches, flowers white or pink in great profusion, followed by red or orange fruits, which hang until late Autumn. Delightful shrubs, especially good for tall massed backgrounds. Strong plants, 50c each; \$5 per dozen.

BLUE SPIREA (*Caryopteris*)

BLUE SPIREA (*C. Mostacanthus*).—A neat little shrub with fragrant, blue, verbena-like flowers. Valuable for the lateness of its bloom in September and October. If killed back in Winter, new shoots will spring up and flower the first season. Sturdy plants, 50c each.

COTONEASTER

See Broad Leaved Evergreens, Page 36.

FLOWERING CURRANTS (*Ribes*)

Prized for their wealth of fragrant, small, bright flowers in early spring, and their perfect hardiness. A medium sized shrub which can be used to great advantage in many plantings. Strong shrubs, 50c each; extra heavy, 75c.

RED-FLOWERING CURRANT (*R. Sanguineum*).—Blooms abundantly in May, bearing bright pink, almost carmine, flowers. Native of Oregon.

YELLOW-FLOWERING CURRANT (*R. Aureum*).—Flowers yellow, with pink stamens; sweet scented; good habit.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

The Dogwoods range in size from small shrubs to large trees like our native Oregon Dogwood (*Cornus Nuttallii*).—Nearly all of them are valuable, but there is so much variation that it is sometimes hard to specify the most desirable for a given purpose of effect. In some varieties the flower ranks first, in others the foliage, and in still others the chief value is in its colored bark or fruits. The following are shrubs. For trees see Page 19. Strong plants, 50c each; \$5 per dozen.

CORNELIAN CHERRY (*C. Mascula*).—Large, dense shrub with glossy foliage; yellow flowers in early Spring; fruit bright scarlet, showy.

JAPANESE DOGWOOD (*C. Kousa*).—A small ornamental tree or shrub, with small flowers in Summer. Strong plants 75c.

RED OSIER (*C. Stolonifera*).—A spreading medium size shrub, reddish purple barked branches; leaves dark green above, light below; creamy white flowers and showy white berries. Like all the *Cornus* group, much used in massed landscape effects.

RED SIBERIAN (*C. Siberica*).—Clusters of creamy white flowers in Spring. Has bright, blood-red bark in Winter and early Spring, making it very effective.

ELDER (*Sambucus*)

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with showy flowers and profusion of berries. They thrive best in moist loamy soils, and are well adapted for water-side and border planting.

AMERICAN ELDER (*S. Canadensis*).—Hardy shrub with numerous stout stems filled with pith; compound foliage of five to ten bright green leaflets, above which is borne large flat clusters of white fragrant flowers in early Summer. Berries purplish-black, in great profusion; often used for home-made, old-fashioned elderberry wine. A showy shrub worthy of extensive cultivation. 50c and \$1.

GOLDEN-LEAVED ELDER (*Sambucus Folii Aureis*).—The finest in rich coloring of all the hardy shrubs; the entire foliage remaining a bright, beautiful golden color throughout the Summer. Growth and habit slower and more compact than other *Sambucus*. A shrub that should be in every collection. 75c.

RED-BERRIED ELDER (*S. Racemosus*).—This is the native red-berried from our mountains, with white flowers followed by bright red berries; very showy in early Summer. A good companion to American Elder, and often has ripe berries when latter is in bloom. 75c and \$1.



Part of our Exhibit at First Annual Flower Show at the Armory, November, 1912, which exemplified the effective grouping of the many wonderful colored forms of evergreens, especially conifers, available in this climate. Awarded First Prize for Nursery Stock Exhibits.

DEUTZIA

A family of profusely blooming shrubs that includes both dwarf and high-growing varieties. Useful alike for specimens, backing shrubberies or for bordering them, or group planting. We grow a great many of this favorite shrub, can furnish strong plants; 50c each, \$5 per dozen.



DOUBLE PINK (*Deutzia Crenata Fl. Pl. Rosea*).—Dainty, beautiful flowers, white, with the outer petals tinged rosy-purple and very showy. Rather tall shrub, blooming in May.

DOUBLE WHITE (*D. C. Fl. Pl. Alba*).—Commonly called Pride of Rochester. Flowers double, pinkish-white, in clusters five inches long; tall and of rapid growth, flowering profusely in early June.

LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA (*D. Lemoinei*).—A small shrub with spreading branches, usually about three feet tall, of garden origin. Leaves bright green, two to three inches long. Flowers white, in large, compound clusters. Very vigorous and floriferous.



DECIDUOUS OLEASTER, OLIVES

(*Eleagnus*)

Medium sized, hardy shrub with handsome foliage and showy fruit that thrives in almost any well drained soil, preferring sunny situation.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*E. Angustifolia*).—A large shrub sometimes almost tree-form, with long, narrow, silvery-green foliage; the flowers are yellow, fragrant, appearing in May, followed by yellow berries coated with silvery scales. 75c.

SILVER THORN (*E. Longipes*)... A beautiful shrub from Japan, of a dense bushy growth, belonging to the olive family of plants, attaining a height of five to six feet. The foliage is bright green above and silvery-white beneath. The blossoms are very abundant, hanging in wreaths along the branches, and are followed by fruits as plentiful. They are pale yellow in color and appear in May. The berries ripen in July, are olive-shaped, about the size of large currants, and bright scarlet. The fruit can be cooked like cranberries. This is a most useful and ornamental shrub, attractive at all seasons of the year. 75c.

ENKIANTHUS

ENKIANTHUS JAPONICA.—A fine and open ground shrub, ramifying in horizontal layers; white pendulous flowers. Autumn foliage is gorgeous. From Japan. New. \$1.

BURNING BUSH (Euonymus)

A group of shrubs comprising both evergreen and deciduous varieties, all of them very ornamental, showy plants, useful for general planting, and especially attractive for their showy fruit and Fall color of the foliage.

CORK BARK EUONYMUS (*E. Alatus*).—A fine specimen plant; very handsome, with corky winged branches. Gorgeous scarlet foliage in Autumn. 75c.

EVERGREEN EUONYMUS (*E. Japonica*).—Leaves dark shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. 75 and \$1.

BROAD-LEAVED EUONYMUS (*E. Latifolius*).—Broad, glossy foliage and bright carmine-red fruit. 50c.

EUROPEAN EUONYMUS (*E. Europaeus*).—A large shrub or tree, bearing rose-colored fruit in Autumn. Fine. 75c.

GLOBE

FLOWER KERRIA

(*Corchorus*)

Kerria Japonica
Flora Plena

A medium sized shrub with attractive green branches and foliage bearing double yellow flowers in early Spring, blooming moderately throughout the Summer. Fine plants 50c each.



GLOBE FLOWER

or double *Corchorus*, a dainty, deep yellow blossom, borne on slender vivid green twigs amidst graceful pointed leaves.



FILBERT (*Corylus*)

PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT (*C. Avellana Folia Atropurpurea*).—A very conspicuous shrub with large dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Strong plants, 50c and 75c.

See also Nut Trees, page 12.

GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia*)

One of the first plants to flower in early Spring, blooming before the leaf buds burst on other plants, in exquisite splendor and brilliancy. They thrive in almost any fertile soil, but should be planted where they will receive the full benefit of early Spring sunshine; 50c each, \$5 per dozen.

DARK GREEN GOLDEN BELL (*F. Viridissima*).—Blooms early in Spring before the leaves appear, when it is covered with golden bell-like flowers.

DROOPING GOLDEN BELL (*F. Suspensa*).—Like *Forsythia Fortunei*, but somewhat drooping in habit.

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL (*F. Fortunei*).—Bark bright yellow; blooms in dense masses of golden flowers in April.

HYBRID GOLDEN BELL (*F. Intermedia*).—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like *Viridissima*, but harder than that variety. Valuable.

GROUNDSEL SHRUB (*Baccharis*)

GROUNDSEL SHRUB or SALT BUSH (*B. Halimifolia*).—A large, spreading bush, most attractive in Fall and Winter when covered with cotton-like seed vessels, but ornamental at all seasons. Does well on seashore even when exposed to salt spray, or inland at high elevations. Especially valuable for massing effects. Strong shrubs 75c.

The planting of trees and shrubbery is not an expense for they enhance real estate values, which makes their purchase a safe and sure investment.



Newly completed residence and grounds East 41st and Alameda streets. Spring 1913.

ST. JOHNS WORT (*Hypericum*)

Ornamental, free-flowering shrubs with orange-yellow flowers blooming in Summer. They thrive in any well drained soil, either in full sun or partial shade; are low-growing and particularly valuable for borders or low mass effects on hillsides. They should be cut back severely in late Winter. Strong plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. Low price in large quantities.

AARON'S BEARD (*H. Calycinum*).—A low shrub about a foot high; flowers large and showy. A capital ground covering. Thrives best in partial shade.

GOLD FLOWERS (*H. Moserianum*).—Grows one to two feet high; numerous branches with dark green foliage. Valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom. Flowers are large, rich yellow from July to Fall.

HYDRANGEA

A well known and favorite class of shrubs, including some of the most showy flowering plants that are found in cultivation. They grow easily, have no insect enemies, and are all of them hardy in the Pacific Northwest, though in the East the *Hortensis* varieties are not hardy out of doors. One of their best features is that they bloom profusely from July to September when flowers are comparatively scarce.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—This is a grand plant, showy and attractive, remaining in bloom for months. Without question the finest hardy blooming shrub. It blooms in July, at a time when flowers are scarce, and holds them until October. This alone would place it in the foremost rank as a desirable shrub for home grounds. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in immense clusters. Will bloom same season as planted. Strong plants, 35c each; extra size, 50c. The same variety in the well known standard or tree form, \$1 each. Remember that they should be pruned back heavily in the early Spring before growth starts, to two or three buds as they form their flowers in panicles on the end of the season's growth.

- H. HORTENSIA JAPONICA ROSEA (*Japanese*).—Globular rose flower. 50c, 75c and \$1.
- H. OTAKSA (*Japanese*).—Immense trusses of pink or blue flowers. 50c, 75c and \$1.

A number of the new varieties recently introduced are under trial, and can be furnished in small sizes. If interested, ask for them.



Same, Summer 1913. The judicious massing of shrubs and evergreens breaks the harsh lines of the house and the borders and beds in the lawn increases the apparent extent of the grounds. The shrubs in another year will cover the ground about them, completing the beautiful setting around the house.



HIMALAYAN CEDAR AND HANDSOME JAPAN QUINCE HEDGE, North 24th and Overton streets. A beautiful sight, especially in early Spring, when the hedge is covered with showy scarlet flowers among the attractive, light green foliage. The Japanese Quince also makes an interesting specimen in the lawn.

JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia*)

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (*C. Japonica*).— Bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early Spring. One of the best hardy shrubs, thorny and of compact growth. Also one of the best deciduous hedge plants. (See Hedge Plants, page 40.) Strong shrubs 50c and 75c. Also see the panel, page 34, showing how we grow them in quantity.

LILACS (*Syringa*)

No place is complete without some of these—a class of shrubs embracing many beautiful colors. Many kinds are hardly dissimilar, and I omit those which are not sufficiently distinct. Over thirty varieties in stock; patrons please ask for any not mentioned.

PURPLE LILAC (*S. Vulgaris*).— Common lilac. An old favorite Purple, fragrant flowers: large clusters. 50c.

WHITE LILAC (*S. V. Alba*).— The common white lilac. One of the best. 50c.



Wide spreading billowy mass of bloom of the Japanese Snowball is most effective as a foil to the Japanese Dwarf Maple with its delicate fern-like red foliage. This maple in its several varieties makes one of the most appropriate lawn specimens. On North Thirty-second street.

GRAFTED SINGLE VARIETIES

CHARLES X.— Magnificent clusters of dark red flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. A splendid variety and one of the best to bloom. 75c.

MARIE LEGRAYE.— Beautiful, creamy-white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit. One of the most popular white varieties. 75c.

GRAFTED DOUBLE VARIETIES

MAD. LEMOINE.— A grand double white variety. Vigorous habit and immense foliage. 75c.

PRES. CARNOT.— Flowers erect, very prettily formed, delicate tint of pale lilac, marked with white in the center. Season of flowering very late. The most floriferous of all double lilacs and valuable for forcing. 75c.

PRES. GREVY.— Magnificent spikes, attaining more than a foot in length, with proportionate width; individual flowers over an inch, petals of cobalt blue, with the center more brilliant and the edges rosy. The buds are enormous and of a vinous violet-blue. 75c.

A large assortment of imported Named Varieties (grafted) Lilacs, grown here one and two years; fine, strong plants that will bloom the first year, at 50c each when selection of variety is left to us, customer indicating the color desired.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*- *Syringa*)

Hardy, fragrant flowering shrubs, that add grace, beauty and perfume to gardens and homes. Do well in any well-drained soil. Strong plants 50c each, \$5 per dozen.

COMMON MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Coronarius*).—A hardy, upright shrub reaching 8 to 10 feet, bearing a profusion of deliciously fragrant creamy-white flowers in late Spring.

GORDON'S MOCK ORANGE (*P. Gordonianus*).—A very late bloomer, valuable for this quality. Large, fragrant white, flowers.

LARGE FLOWERING MOCK ORANGE (*P. Grandiflorus*).—A good, large flowering and strong growing sort; very desirable.



PHILADELPHUS, MOCK ORANGE OR SYRINGA.

There are several varieties, all good flowering, tall, vigorous growers. We raise large quantities of these valuable shrubs.

PEARL BUSH (*Exochorda*)

PEARL BUSH (*E. Grandiflora*).— Leaves bright green, pale or whitened beneath, fading with yellow tones. Flowers dazzling white, produced in numerous terminal racemes. Very showy. 50c.



JBP

Perennial plants and Gold Banded Japan Lilies against foundations, Park Ave and King St. Beautiful example of "tying the house to the ground," which, however, might be improved by using more hardy shrubs, evergreen or deciduous, for more lasting effects, with the Lilies planted amongst them. The backing of Virginia Creeper on house and porch rail add to the general effectiveness.

SMOKE TREE (Sumac or Rhus)

Beautiful, large shrubs, perfectly hardy and thriving everywhere, that are very attractive for their graceful outlines and brilliancy of their Fall foliage.

PURPLE FRINGE (R. Cotinus).—The well known Smoke Tree. Of small size, round, glossy foliage. The seed vessels are of a reddish-purple, borne in great profusion. 50c.

PURPLE FRINGE (R. C. Atropurpurea).—Similar to the preceding except in the deeper color of the seed vessels. A decided novelty. \$1.

SMOOTH SUMAC (R. Glabra).—Shrub or low tree with an open crown. Leaves dark green above, light below, that turn brilliant scarlet in Autumn. Flowers in large terminal clusters, followed by crimson fruits, which hang on all Winter. Beautiful for mass effects. 50c.

CUT-LEAVED SUMAC (R. G. Lacinata).—A beautiful shrub with large leaves deeply and finely cut and drooping, graceful habit. Leaves assume a gorgeous crimson color in Autumn. 75c and \$1.



JBP

COMMON SNOWBALL.

East 15th St. North near Hancock A tumbling mass of snowy white blooms, with a natural background of vigorous foliage, free from insect pests. See the panel page (34) of nursery views showing how we grow this old-fashioned favorite in large quantities.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (Caragana)

A large shrub, becoming a small tree eventually, with delicate green foliage, bearing a wealth of clusters of yellow pea-like flowers in late Spring. Very handsome and showy.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (C. Arbore-scens).—Strong plants, 50c and 75c.

WEEPING FORM (C. A. Pendula).—Weeping form of above, 75c and \$1.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

A quick and satisfactory growing vine, perfectly hardy, that may be depended upon to produce a wealth of bloom like this from the end of August until along in October. This Clematis is also splendidly suitable for climbing over tree trunks, covering stumps, rock piles, our buildings or old fences and other unsightly spots. They cost but little and highly reward the work of planting. See page 41.



JBP

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

A valuable group of hardy, quick-growing shrubs that are free from attacks of injurious insects; invaluable in shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens, and useful in all planting. Most varieties will grow satisfactorily in partially shaded places, although they will, of course, flower better in sunny locations. Beautiful Autumn foliage is displayed by some varieties, while others are valued for their ornamental berries.

COMMON SNOWBALL, Guelder Rose (V. Opulus Sterilis).—The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere and always flowers so abundantly in early May. A large, strong shrub, always satisfactory and which we grow by the thousands as shown in panel of nursery illustrations, page 34. Strong shrubs, 35c and 50c each. A few specimens trained in tree form, 75c and \$1.



JAPANESE SPIREA (*Spiraea Thunbergii*).

One of the first to put forth its delicate sprays of white bloom in early Spring and remarkably pleasing in Autumn on account of the bright vivid colors of its foliage. Especially valuable against foundations of the house, in borders and for low hedges.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY (*V. Opulus*; *Syn. Oxyoccus*).—Spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat, imperfect clusters. Highly valued for the brilliant red berries that cling to the leafless branches all Winter, unmolested by birds. 50c and 75c.

JAPAN SNOWBALL (*V. Plicatum*).—One of the best ornamental shrubs, upright and vigorous growing. It bears abundant, white balls of bloom that have a beautiful setting in the deep green leaves. 50c and 75c.

SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL (*V. Tomentosum*).—An elegant shrub with beautiful dark green leaves. The white flowers, borne in flat clusters, are followed by decorative red berries that later change to black. Valuable in shrubberies. 75c.

WAYFARING TREE (*V. Lantana*).—A large shrub growing from ten to fifteen feet tall, covered in May and June with white flower clusters succeeded by red fruit that later turns to black. Good foliage and desirable for dry places and limestone soils. Strong, 3 to 4 foot shrubs, 50c each.

SNOWBERRY (*Symporicarpos*)

Small native shrubs that are much used in shaded places and in mass planting. Quite hardy and very ornamental, especially so when covered with berries in fall and winter.

SNOWBERRY (*S. Racemosus*).—Much valued for its white berries, borne abundantly in Autumn. Especially conspicuous in masses. 35c and 50c.

SNOWBERRY, RED-FRUITED Indian Currant (*S. Vulgaris Rubra*).—Red fruit, not so large as the preceding, but more abundant. Habit of plant graceful. 35c and 50c.



ROSES AND RHODODENDRONS, TACOMA.

SILVER BELL (*Halesia*)

COMMON SNOW-

DROP.—(*H. Tetrapetala*).—A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers similar to Snowdrop, but much larger. Blooms in May. Grown in shrub form it is exquisite. 50c.

STEPHANANDERA (*Flexuosa*)

A small, low-growing, bushy shrub with graceful branches and small foliage that is almost as delicate as the fern, and turns bronze-red in late summer and autumn. Inconspicuous, white, fragrant flowers line the branches in June. 50c.

SWEET SHRUB (*Calycanthus*)

SWEET SHRUB (*C. Floridus*).—Spice Bush, or Allspice. Remember the "shrub" we carried in our pockets in childhood days? This is the plant that bears them. An old-fashioned shrub of strong, upright habit. Grows well in almost any soil, and in shaded or open places. Valuable for its aromatic fragrance and chocolate-colored flowers of a peculiarly agreeable odor. 50c.

SPIREA (*Spiraea*)

The Spireas are elegant, low-growing shrubs, free-flowering and of the easiest culture. Commonly known as "Meadow Sweet," they form a group of inestimable value for garden and landscape planting, either as single specimens or, preferably, in massed effects. They are all hardy, flowering in great profusion over a period of many weeks from earliest spring. They thrive best in moist, fertile soils. Strong plants, 50c; \$5 per dozen.



BRIDAL WREATH (*Spiraea Vanhouttei*).

On Cornell Road. We grow this favorite in large quantities. Its graceful, delicate twigs are covered in June with a profusion of white blossoms. Note the effective treatment of the lawn with masses of flowering shrubs on borders.

SPIREA ARGUTA.—Can be called the HYBRID SNOW-GARDEN, but best known by its botanical name. A dwarf-growing bush, three to four feet high, very hardy with a great profusion of beautiful small, clear white flowers in the very earliest Spring. Narrow, bright green foliage with yellow and orange shades that fades in the Autumn.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER (*S. Bumalda*).—The flowers are bright rosy-crimson, showy and attractive. Observation satisfies us that this is the best all-summer blooming dwarf shrub in cultivation.

SPIREA BRIDAL WREATH, VAN HOUTTE'S (*S. Van Houttei*).—Habit of plant graceful, bearing white flowers in great abundance in latter May. One of the best. 50c and 75c.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA.—A large, vigorous-growing shrub that bears an abundance of fragrant flat clusters of white flowers in June. These are followed by interesting seed pods which are rather unique and very ornamental. Splendid for mass planting.



JAPAN WALNUT LEAVES



PLUM-LEAVED SPIREA (*S. Prunifolia*).—Bears handsome, double white flowers all along the branches in early Spring before the leaves are expanded. Foliage colors finely in Autumn.

SPIREA THUNBERGI (*S. Thunbergi*).—Low-growing, rounded form; delicate, drooping, yellowish-green, lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the most lovely tints in Autumn. Small, abundant, white flowers in March. The most charming of all low-growing shrubs. 50c, 75c and \$1.



TAMARISK (Tamarix)

Shrubs of strong, but slender, upright growth clothed with foliage as light and feathery as that of the asparagus. Their delicate fringed flowers are usually some light shade of pink or red. Perfectly hardy with us; very ornamental at the back of shrubbery borders and for seashore planting.

AFRICAN TAMARISK (*T. Africana*).—Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully bending branches in very early Spring. These pink flowers are very attractive. 50c and 75c.

CASPION TAMARISK (*T. Odessana*).—Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant. Flowers late. 50c and 75c.

A steep bank on Willamette Heights effectively planted with Wichuriana Roses of which there are many Hybrids, and English Ivy. White Horse Chestnuts in curb break the direct view of street from the house.



A little plant sympathy, which you can easily acquire, will give you mastery over plants which all admire but which few grow.

NORWAY SPRUCE HEDGE

Trimmed to formal lines this hardy evergreen makes one of the closest, densest hedges grown, and by close clipping can be kept at any desired height. One of the best plants for use about the garden on account of its admirable texture and good color. See Nursery View Page 34.



VITEX

VITEX (*V. Agnus-castus*).—Chaste Tree. A strong-growing, beautiful shrub with grayish foliage, bearing in July and September lilac flowers in terminal racemes. The shrub has a strong aromatic odor, and is very showy. 75c each.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla)

A valuable genus from Japan; spreading and drooping shrubs, producing beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers of many colors from pure white to red in great abundance.

EVA RATHKE (*D. Eva Rathke*).—A quite new, dark red variety; very floriferous. Rare. 75c.

PINK (*D. Rosea*).—An elegant shrub with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China. Of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June. 50c.

VARIEGATED (*D. R. Variegata*).—A near dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly defined variegation in its leaves of green, yellow and pink. Very effective and useful. Flowers similar to roses—delicate rose and pink. This is one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs known and is greatly esteemed, 50c.

WHITE (*D. Candida*).—This is the hardiest and best of all the family. Vigorous and fine in habit; the long, tubular white flowers are produced from June on all through the Summer. 50c.

My nursery organization can help you in several distinct ways. We can provide highly trained and competent Landscape Architects for designing and laying out of grounds, their services being charged for according to labor involved.

A study of this booklet will give you some points in selecting trees and shrubbery to permanently fit your conditions, growing them most satisfactorily and arranging them to solve your landscape problems.

The best way is to come to the nurseries, study the various plants and make personal selection of those that will fill your requirements. If a visit is impracticable, a study of this catalog with its prices will show accurately the stock offered and the expense.



JAPAN SPRUCE



FRUIT TREES & NORWAY MAPLES



BLOCK OF 5,000 NORWAY SPRUCE



2,000 SNOWBALL BUSHES
PHOTO MAY 20TH

NURSERY VIEWS
DURHAM STATION



WOODS WEEPING
JAPAN CHERRY



BLOCK OF ENGLISH LAUREL



ROSES JULY 17 NO IRRIGATION JBP



PRINCIPALLY RHODODENDRONS



BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

After shade trees the broad-leaved evergreens demand first attention in preparing planting plans, be it only a small bit of lawn that you wish to make attractive during the entire year, or for a broad estate, taking hundreds of shrubs. They can supply the single specimens as well as both background and foreground for the somber Winter picture, or for the Summer floral display. They thrive in shady or partially shaded places, giving finest foliage effects when so grown — with better flowers, perhaps, when grown in the sun.

Our climatic conditions in the Pacific Northwest are particularly congenial to this class of shrubbery and aid in obtaining wonderfully pleasing effects in foliage and flowers. Our Oregon state flower, Oregon Grape, and the State of Washington's choice of the native Rhododendron prove conclusively the esteem in which they are held. My stock in these is particularly fine, home-grown or thoroughly acclimated, and good results can be depended upon.

ABELIA

HYBRID ABELIA (*A. Rupestris* or *Grandiflora*).—A beautiful, low-growing, dark, glossy, small-leaved evergreen, bearing small clusters of handsome white flowers tinged pink, from June until Fall. I recommend this as one of the most satisfactory evergreens. Nice bushy plants 75c and \$1.00.

EVERGREEN CRIMSON AZALEA

See page 26.



BAY TREES (*Laurus Nobilis*)

This beautiful tree is commonly cultivated as a tub plant, and is used universally for decorating the best residences, clubs, public buildings and hosteries. It will stand considerable frost without injury and is hardy out of doors here in Portland all the year, excepting the few days of freezing weather, when tub plants should be taken in. Open ground plants flourish without protection. A rich, porous soil with good drainage and ample water makes a congenial medium. Handsome ornamental trees, usually trained to formal lines. I import more Bays than all other nurserymen combined, supplying most of the principal hotels, etc., in Oregon and Washington. Imported Standards and Pyramids, in tubs, ready for placing, \$10 to \$20 each, and up, according to size. Small field-grown plants, 1 to 2 feet high, untrimmed, 75c.

BAY TREES.
Nothing tends to complete fine architectural effects more than these beautiful trees in tubs, of which I carry a fine assortment as well as of Boxwood and other hardy plants in tubs.

Consult the
Index on last
pages to aid in
finding what
you desire.

EVERGREEN BARBERRY (*Berberis-Mahonia*)

A very attractive family of shrubs, which, perhaps, are at their best in the Pacific Northwest. They do remarkably well with us, and in Portland and its suburbs there are some particularly fine specimens, which attract a great deal of attention in the early spring with their abundance of bright, yellow flowers, followed by dark berries in the summer and fall. Their evergreen foliage recommends them for use in masses for winter color effect, and their summer brilliancy makes them desirable both as specimens or in groups. Sturdy plants, 50c each, \$5 per dozen.

BOX-LEAVED BARBERRY (*B. Dulcis*).—Dwarf, spiny shrub; dark green foliage, single orange flowers on long branches, purplish-black berries.

DARWIN'S BARBERRY (*B. Darwini*).—Small brownish shrub, with little shield-shaped, glossy leaves usually having three sharp points at the top; heavy racemes of orange-yellow flowers and dark purple berries. A handsome low shrub.

HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY (*B. Illigifolia*).—A charming variety with holly-like dark waxy leaves; very attractive.

OREGON GRAPE AND JAPANESE BARBERRY.—See pages 38 and 26.

DECIDUOUS BARBERRY—See page 26.



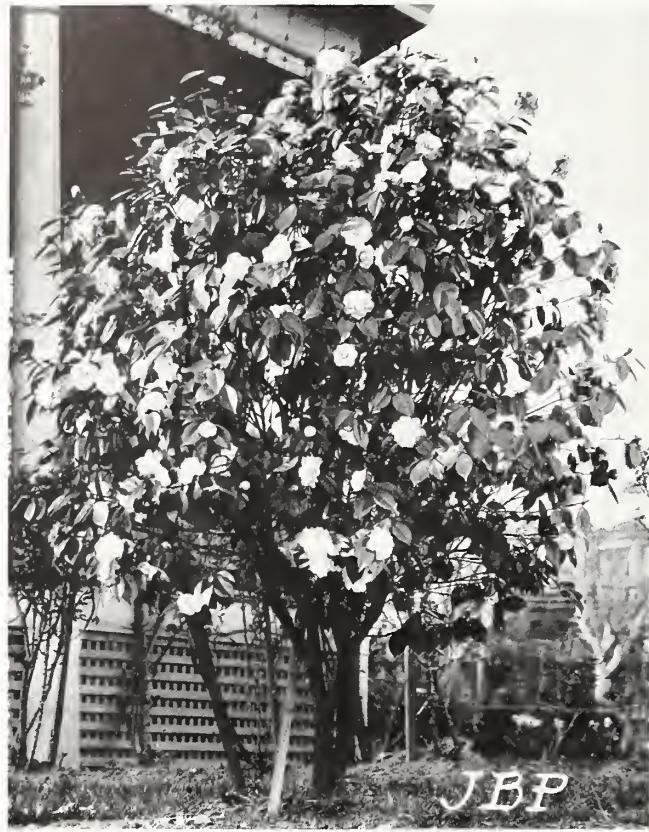
RHODODENDRONS AND CLIMBING GLOIRE D'DIJON ROSE
Head of Kearney St. The Rhododendrons, especially when planted in masses, are very effective throughout the year and particularly beautiful when in bloom in Spring.

BOXWOOD (*Buxus*)

These handsome, hardy little evergreens are very popular for use as specimens in lawn and landscape as well as extensively used for hedges in formal gardens and bordering old-fashioned gardens, and when appropriately planted are extremely effective in connection with colonial and formal architectural work. My stock of these is particularly fine, has been frequently transplanted, and will give highest satisfaction whether potted or for open ground planting.

COMMON BOXWOOD (*B. Semperfirrens*).—For open ground planting or in tubs for decorative purposes. Tubs are additional. Pyramids, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50; pyramids, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50; pyramids 3 feet \$3; pyramids, 4 to 5 feet, \$5; standard form, 15 to 18 inches diameter, \$2.50; standard form, 18 to 24 inches, \$4.

DWARF (*B. Suffruticosa*).—Small, round specimens, 12 to 24 inches high, 75c to \$1.50; small size for borders, 6 to 8 inches, \$2.50 per dozen, \$12.50 per hundred.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA, 461 PRESCOTT.

This shrub is known in the East only also tender greenhouse plant, but in this climate it makes a most attractive evergreen lawn specimen, producing its wonderful waxy blossoms in earliest Spring. We have a large stock at very low prices.

CAMELLIA

Evergreen shrubs with handsome foliage and showy flowers. Cultivated in the open air in Portland. They thrive in fertile porous soils, either in sun or partial shade.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.—A shrub with shining dark leaves and beautiful waxy flowers of great substance and durability. Native of China and Japan. I offer a choice assortment of varieties, embracing double-flowered forms, white, pink and variegated. 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

COTONEASTER

Beautiful, useful shrub, of low growth, with excellent foliage and showy, red fruit, which remains on the branches all winter. They grow well in a sunny position, and in any ordinary, well drained soil, but do not succeed in wet or deeply shaded places. While classed under Evergreens they are not wholly so in unusually cold Winters, but ordinarily hold their foliage throughout the season. The trailing forms are especially effective at sides of stone or cement terrace steps or for bordering stonework. Sturdy plants, 50c.

TRAILING COTONEASTER (*C. Horizontalis*).—A low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Leaves dark green, flowers pinkish-white, solitary or in pairs; fruit bright red. Good for rockeries.

SMALL-LEAVED (*C. Microphylla*).—Smaller shrub than *C. Horizontalis*; minute evergreen leaves; flowers white, usually solitary, blooming in late Spring. Has bright red berries, well distributed along branches, lasting the greater part of the Winter. Very pretty and unique among rock work, tops of retaining walls, etc.

SHINING-LEAVED (*C. Simoni*).—Pretty shrub of more upright growth than the preceding, with small bright leaves, semi-persistent or at times wholly evergreen. Prized for the white, slightly pinkish flowers and bright red fruits.

WHEELER'S COTONEASTER (*C. Wheeleri*).—An especially handsome upright variety with excellent foliage almost wholly evergreen, inconspicuous, pinkish-white flowers, and very fine bright red fruit, which it retains late in the season.

DAPHNE

An evergreen Japanese shrub that thrives in the Pacific Northwest, though not wholly hardy further north and east. The waxy, light green foliage is very attractive, making a compact, handsome, medium-sized shrub that when in bloom must be seen to be appreciated.

PINK DAPHNE (*D. Odora*).—Fine evergreen shrub, blooming very early. Pink flowers that are wonderfully fragrant. \$1 and \$1.50.

WHITE DAPHNE (*D. Odora*).—Same as above. \$1 and \$1.50

EUONYMUS

See page 28.

HEATHER (*Calluna*)

Famous in literature, beloved of all true Scots, this little evergreen shrub, resembling a dwarf cedar, hardy, vigorous and free-flowering, is one that should be more generally planted, and will be once it becomes better known. Fine for massing in front of conifers or other tall evergreens.

SCOTCH HEATHER (*C. Vulgaris*).—Low, compact shrub densely leaved. Little pink flowers in abundance. Very handsome and invariably admired. 75c and \$1.

WHITE-FLOWERED (*C. V. Alba*).—Like above, but with white flowers. Makes pleasing contrast when planted with typical variety. 75c and \$1.

If in doubt about what to plant, write us.

ENGLISH HOLLY

Specimen at 11th and Schuyler Sts. A most satisfactory specimen tree, always attractive for its waxy, evergreen foliage and bright red berries during the Fall and Winter. Also makes excellent thick evergreen hedge.

Also profitable when planted for commercial purposes. The demand during Xmas Holidays for the cut branches, with their beautiful waxy leaves intermingled with brilliant crimson berries, is always hard to supply, even at good prices.





VARIEGATED ENGLISH HOLLY

HOLLY (Ilex)

This well-known, broad-leaved, evergreen tree is probably first favorite as a specimen lawn tree throughout the Pacific Northwest. They thrive in almost all soils and under all conditions of shade or sunshine. Both the green and variegated-leaved forms do equally well, but in selecting any, care must be taken to obtain plants with berries or berry-bearing stock that at proper age will produce plenty of bright red berries without which no holly is wholly satisfactory. They are easy to grow, requiring a reasonable amount of water or cultivation of soil during the Summer months and require but little pruning or shaping, though they stand cutting well and respond readily to the pruning knife. The principal object is to keep them in good symmetrical shape, cutting off evenly over the tree the berried branches desired for Holiday decorations. They are always dug and sent out with balled or sacked roots, avoiding exposure to the air, and can be planted without removing the sack if desired, or better remove the sack but use all caution not to break the dirt away or expose the roots to the air. My stock is large, frequently transplanted, and will give highest satisfaction.

ENGLISH HOLLY (I. Aquifolium)—A native of England and Continental Europe. Too well known to need description. The hundreds of fine specimens growing in the City of Portland and throughout the Pacific Northwest attest to its success and popularity. The crisp, spiny foliage is always bright, and when loaded with berries it is the cynosure of the Christmas landscape. Fine berry-bearing trees, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.00; 30 to 36 inches, \$3.00; larger specimens, good values at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Small plants in quantity at low rates per hundred and thousand. See Hedges, page 40.

VARIEGATED ENGLISH HOLLY (I. Aquifolium Variegatum)—These are growing rapidly into popularity, and are very satisfactory as specimen lawn trees, especially when used to offset dark colored buildings. They bear red berries like the green English Holly. A good assortment of these in stock, including gold, silver and other marginal tints, hedgehog-leaved and others. Berry-bearing stock, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.50.

DUTCH HOLLY (I. Pyramidalis)—A Dutch variety of English Holly. Leaves are not so spiny, but are large, waxy and attractive. The Dutch Holly is a more vigorous grower than other varieties, and produces berries in much greater profusion, which makes them more preferred by many planters. Fine plants with berries, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.00; 30 to 36 inches, \$3.00; larger specimens, good values, at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

JAPANESE LAUREL (Aucuba)

Handsome, medium-sized shrubs with glossy, evergreen leaves, which thrive in ordinary soil, and are especially luxuriant under partial shade and ample moisture. They are also beautiful subjects for growing in tubs or jardinières.

JAPANESE LAUREL (A. Japonica)—A medium-sized shrub; dark, glossy leaves, unaffected by smoke or dust; scarlet berries in showy contrast with the foliage. Excellent for city planting. Fine plants, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

GOLD DUST LAUREL (A. J. Aureomaculata)—A form with yellow spotted leaves and red berries. A strikingly attractive plant and one that is much used for jardinières and window boxes. Fine plants with berries, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

LAURELS (Laurus)

Small, bushy trees or large shrubs with glossy, evergreen foliage. Our climate agrees with these, and they are here seen at their best, either as specimens, grown naturally, trimmed to formal lines or as hedges. We strongly recommend this as a most satisfactory shrub.

ENGLISH or CHERRY LAUREL (L. Laurocerasus — Prunus)—A small tree or bush, with handsome, shining foliage. Justly popular on the Pacific Coast. Its glossy, evergreen foliage makes it equally beautiful both summer and winter. It can be planted as a single specimen plant or in pairs at gates or entrances. Fine for hedging. See illustrations. Price 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Low rates per hundred.

LAURUSTINUS (L. Tinus-Viburnum Tinus)—An evergreen shrub with dark green shining leaves. Flowers white or tinted with pink, in clusters, blooming in winter and early spring. Price, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

PORTUGAL LAUREL (L. Lusitanica)—A small, intricately-branched tree with glossy leaves. Native of Spain and Portugal. Flowers white, disposed in slender racemes, appearing in late spring or early summer. Price, 75c and \$1.00.

Read the introductory remarks to each division of this catalog. There is information in them that will help you in making a selection of plants and deciding upon their location, but if still in doubt, write us, for we are glad to help you in any way we can to make your grounds more beautiful.



ENGLISH LAUREL, EAST BURNSIDE AT 30th.

These beautiful evergreens are equally good as single specimens, in masses or for hedges, whether grown naturally or pruned to formal lines.



MOUNTAIN LAUREL OF KALMIA.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (Kalmia)

The Mountain Laurel is one of the most ornamental shrubs in cultivation, and its liberal use makes possible some of the most enchanting results. Kalmias thrive in porous or loamy soils, especially those containing leaf mold or woodsearh. A mulch of forest leaves or pine needles is beneficial, preventing the rapid evaporation of moisture and sudden changes of temperature from affecting the roots. Either massed, in groups or as single specimens, the floral effects are most beautiful, and I confidently recommend this valuable, hardy plant.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (K. Latifolia).—Also known as Calico Bush—One of the most attractive of broad-leaved evergreens, both on account of its wide, dark green and glossy leaves, and for its masses of snowy pink or rose-colored flowers, which appear in greatest profusion in early Summer. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

MAGNOLIA, EVERGREEN

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (M. Grandiflora).—A stately, pyramidal tree, with short, spreading or ascending branches. Leaves evergreen, thick and firm, bright green and glossy on the upper surface, rusty brown below. Large, beautiful, waxy white flowers in Spring and Summer, delightfully fragrant, with distinct lemon odor. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

MAGNOLIA, DECIDUOUS, See Page 21.

NANDINA

JAPANESE NANDINA.—A hardy evergreen; compound foliage with numerous small leaflets, rich red at first and dark green at maturity, turning beautiful coppery red in Winter. Numerous white flowers in clusters, followed by small coral red berries in upright spikes. Price, 75c and \$1.00.



Leaves of Dwarf Japan Maples

OREGON GRAPE (Mahonia)

A handsome, medium-sized compact-growing shrub, whose foliage retained throughout the year always attracts attention, in Spring and Summer, for its bright, glossy green, and during the Fall and Winter months for its rich garnet and green mingled shades. Cutting of this foliage for Winter decorations is quite an extensive occupation, the bunches being supplied to florists and shipped in quantities out of the State. The hedge or specimen of this is one of the best things that can be planted in any ground. The Japanese variety is in considerable contrast to the native Oregon variety, and also makes a handsome specimen plant. Both of these are very satisfactory when in tubs for porch decorations.



OREGON GRAPE
Our State Flower

OREGON GRAPE OR MAHONIA (Berberis Aquifolium, Mahonia Aquifolium).—Oregon state flower. A handsome ornamental shrub with dark, lustrous green, spiny-toothed leaves and yellow flowers in dense clusters. Berries blue or nearly black. Distributed naturally from British Columbia to Oregon. Fine as single specimens or in groups and becoming deservedly popular as hedge or border. Nursery grown. 50c and 75c. Low prices in quantity lots. See Hedges, page 40.

MAHONIA JAPONICA (B. Japonica, Japanese Mahonia).—Leaves large, bright, shining, green and yellow. Flowers yellow, in long racemes, opening in early Spring. 75c.

PYRACANTHA (Evergreen Thorn)

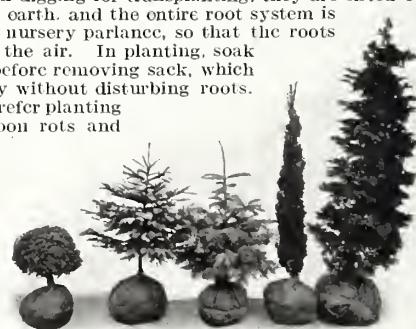
A very showy, ornamental shrub, thriving in sun or shade, and exceptionally handsome in the Fall when loaded with bright scarlet berries intermingled among the evergreen foliage. Strong plants, \$1 each.

EVERGREEN OR PYRACANTHA THORN (C. Pyracantha).—A dwarfish, spreading evergreen shrub with glossy, beautiful foliage; cymes of white flowers followed by large, orange scarlet berries, indescribably vivid and striking.

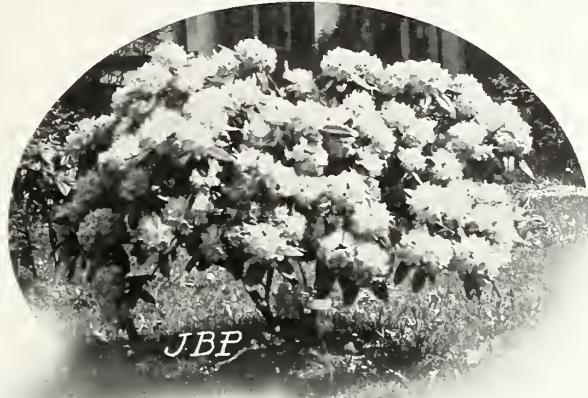
LALANDS PYRACANTHA (P. Coccinea Lalandi).—A more straggly grower than the former, being especially adapted for training against walls or lattice, and for this purpose is even more fruitful and decorative than the upright form.

A certificate of inspection, testifying to the freedom of our stock from insect pests or disease, accompanies every shipment.

All broad leaved evergreens and conifers are frequently transplanted in the nursery rows, which insures a closely matted, fine fibrous root system. In digging for transplanting, they are lifted out without removing any earth, and the entire root system is sacked or "balled," in nursery parlance, so that the roots are never exposed to the air. In planting, soak the ball thoroughly before removing sack, which must be done carefully without disturbing roots. Many good planters prefer planting sack and all, as this soon rots and does no harm.



Conifers balled ready for moving.



SPECIMEN OF PINK RHODODENDRON

On Willamette Heights, North 32nd St., near Thurman. The most satisfactory evergreen shrub for the Pacific Northwest, of which we have many thousand growing in the nursery; thirty odd varieties in different sizes.

RHODODENDRONS

These, the showiest of all evergreen shrubs, find a congenial home in the Pacific Northwest. The native sorts are to be found in the mountains and along the coast of Oregon and Washington, and the latter state has wisely named the Rhododendron its state flower. They require good, rich, deep soil and a somewhat shaded location for fine foliage; but open locations produce more and better flowers. Their handsome foliage and showy flowers make possible some of the most beautiful results and interest that cannot be obtained by any other plants. They succeed admirably when planted alone, but for magnificent effects mass planting is desirable.

They require no pruning except when necessary to keep them in good shape, but as they form their flower buds during late Summer and Fall for the following year's flowers, care must be taken to remove the stamen or seed stems just as soon as the old flowers wither. Unless this is done plants are not likely to form any buds for the next year's flowers.

Fine plants set with flower buds, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 each; \$15, \$20 and \$25 per dozen.

The following varieties have been found hardy and satisfactory.

ALBUM ELEGANS.—White, large flowers. Good.
 BOULE DE NEIGE.—Pure white.
 CARACTACUS.—Rich purplish-crimson.
 CUNNINGHAM'S WHITE.—Pure white, free bloomer.
 CYNTHIA.—Bright red.
 DONCASTER.—Brilliant crimson.
 EVERESTIANUM.—Rosy lilac, fringed.



RHODODENDRON.

FASTUOSUM Fl. Pl.—Mauve or lavender, double flowers.
 HANNA FELIX.—Rosy pink.
 JOHN WATERER.—Deep crimson.
 KATE WATERER.—Bright pink.
 LADY CLERMONT.—Rosy-scarlet.
 MAD. CARVALHO.—White.
 MAD. MASSON.—Pure white, yellow-throated.
 MRS. JOHN WATERER.—Rose-crimson.
 MRS. R. S. HOLFORD.—Salmon-crimson; beautiful.
 PARSON'S GLORIOSA.—Large, soft, rose, fine foliage.
 PELOPIDAS.—Crimson.
 PINK PEARL.—A novelty, one of the finest pink rhodos.
 PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN.—French white, shaded rose.
 ROSEUM ELEGANS.—Fine rose.
 SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.—Scarlet.
 THE WARRIOR.—Bright dark red.
 WM. AUSTIN.—Scarlet.

A large number of others grown in small quantities.

RHODODENDRON.—Alpine or Dwarf varieties for rock work or mass planting on banks or in front of the stronger-growing varieties. Sturdy plants, 60c to 75c.

FERRUGINEUM.—Rose pink, dwarf, early.
 FERRUGINEUM.—Alba, same in white flower.
 FERRUGINEUM.—Majus, same in red flower.
 FERRUGINEUM.—Majus, Latifolia, red flower.

HIRSUTUM.—Light rose pink.

PRECOX.—Magenta.

MYRTIFOLIUM.—Pretty, delicate rose.

PONTICUM.—Rose purple flowers, hardy, fine foliage, excellent for planting in woods and covers; strong plants, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Books on Gardening that will be sent prepaid upon receipt of price.

Wild Flowers as they Grow — 2 parts — Corke & Nuttall, each vol.	\$1.75
Key to Oregon Flora, Sweetser & Kent	.40
Flora of the Pacific Northwest, Howell	5.25
Field Days in California, Torrey	1.50
Fifty Flower Friends, Dunham	.60
Popular Garden Flowers, Wright	2.65
Roses and How to Grow Them	1.20
Roses, A Book about, Dean Hole	1.38
Roses, Darlington	1.13
Nature's Garden, Blanchan	1.50
Practical Flower Garden, Ely	2.00
Flower Gardening, Adams	1.25
Garden at Home, Thomas	2.00
Joy of Gardens, McCauley	1.75
Garden Book for Young People, Lounsberry	1.67
Gardening Indoors and Under Glass, Rockwell	1.25
Garden Planning, Rogers	1.20
Window Flower Gardens, Heinrich	.60
Rock & Water Gardens, Meyer	2.15
Suburban Gardens, Tabor	.75
Home Garden, Rexford	1.35
Home Vegetable Garden, Rochwell	1.10
Garden Primer, Talbot & Teal	1.10
Among School Gardens, Greene	1.50
Vines and How to Grow Them, McCollum	1.20
Making of a Country Home, Mowbrey	1.65
Landscape Beautiful, Waugh	2.25
Landscape Gardening Book, Taber	2.20
Care of Trees, Farnow	2.15
Economics of Forestry, Farnow	1.60
Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Herbaceous Perennials, Kirkegaard's Practical Handbook	2.50



HEDGES AND LIVE PLANTS



A PRIVET HEDGE IN TACOMA.

This is probably the most generally satisfactory hedge plant, being a compact and rapid grower, easily cared for and almost evergreen.

The garden craftsman, if he is a true artist, will let Nature make his fences. Old dead walls and stiff fences are becoming obsolete among people of good taste. Anyone who has seen a rightly kept hedge of Privet, Japanese Quince, English Laurel, Oregon Grape, English Hawthorn, Holly or Roses, knows what an important feature it is in making truly beautiful grounds.

For medium-sized formal hedges the Privet is probably the most satisfactory—a good grower, responds readily to the pruning knife; is the most economical in cost, perfectly hardy, and practically an evergreen with us. English Laurel, Japanese Quince and Lawson's Cypress are also fine for formal sheared hedges. For the high hedges, screens or windbreaks, Norway Spruce, Lawson Cypress and the Hemlock are all desirable; the Norway Spruce especially being sturdy, fast-growing and very handsome. These conifers are best pruned or sheared just as new growth starts in Spring.

For the untrimmed hedges—those allowed to grow naturally with but little or no pruning, and which in many localities are now a favorite means of enclosing flower and vegetable gardens, edging terraces and defining roads and walks, covering unsightly defensive barb wire or picket fences—nearly any free-growing shrub can be used, such as Spiraea Thunbergi, Purple Barberry, English Holly, Oregon Grape, Roses, Deutzias and numerous others. See pruning and Shearing Instructions, page 24.



BAY TREES.

1. High Stem	3. Pyramids.
Standards.	4. Short Stem Standards
2. Imperials.	5. Regular Standard.

HEDGE PLANTS

Planting distances are approximate and vary according to size of plants, condition of soil, object of hedge, etc.

BARBERRY, JAPAN.—10 to 12 inches. Bushy, transplanted stock, \$10 per hundred.

BARBERRY, COMMON GREEN.—12 Inches. \$6 per hundred.

BARBERRY, PURPLE.—12 Inches, \$6 per hundred; 24 inches, \$15 per hundred. Average planting distance for all, 15 inches in single row.

ENGLISH HOLLY.—Can be supplied in several small sizes for hedging at from \$10 to \$25 per hundred and higher. Planting distance according to size, from 18 to 36 inches.

HAWTHORN, ENGLISH.—Single white, 18 to 24 inches, \$6 per hundred; 24 to 36 inches, \$10 per hundred. Average planting, 15 inches apart in double row, alternate spacing.

JAPANESE QUINCE.—18 to 24 Inches, \$10 per hundred. Average planting, 18 inches apart in single row.

LAUREL, ENGLISH.—Bushy plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$25 per hundred; 18 to 30 inches, \$40 per hundred. Average planting, 24 inches in single row. Evergreen and particularly good.

LAWSON'S CYPRESS.—10 to 12 Inches, \$15 per hundred. Average planting distance from 2 to 4 feet in single row.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—Nursery-grown, 12 to 18 inches, \$20; 18 to 30 inches, \$30 per hundred. Average planting distance, from 2 to 5 feet in single row.

OREGON GRAPE.—Nursery-grown. Bushy plants, 10 to 15 inches, \$20 per hundred; 15 to 20 inches, \$30 per hundred. Average planting distance, 15 to 18 inches in single row.

PRIVET, ENGLISH.—Good heavy stock. 12 inches, \$3; 18 inches \$4; 24 inches, \$5 per hundred. I have a large stock of this, the best general purpose hedge plant for the Northwest. Generally planted 8 inches apart in double row spaced 8 inches, alternately planted. This spacing requires 3 plants to the lineal foot. 300 plants to the hundred feet.

Have you considered in your plans for improving your home grounds how much grace and beauty could be had in planting low shrubbery or perennial borders or hedges at the sides of your property, or, better yet, get your neighbor to cooperate and instead of fencing, together plant a mass of handsome flowering shrubs or plants on your entire property line.



JAPANESE BARBERRY HEDGE AT RIVERDALE.

An ideal plant for low hedges, or in front of higher-growing shrubbery. Stands clipping well, but best left untrimmed in natural growth as is the case here. Foliage bright green in summer, brilliant scarlet in fall with dark red berries hanging until late winter and most effective against gray twigs.



Purple Japanese Wisteria (grafted Multijuga). Thurman street. Rapid-growing vines, unsurpassed for covering porches, pergolas and buildings. We can furnish these either purple or white flowered, in different sizes at very reasonable prices.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

The need of vines and creepers for home embellishment is well known, as nothing adds more grace and beauty to the exterior of the house than well-placed and appropriate vines. They cover porches and pergolas, give shade, comfort, perfume and flowers. A porch without a vine always appears desolate and incomplete. Also invaluable for converting offensive looking fences or other unsightly features into things of beauty. In shaded places and beneath old trees where grass will not grow they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. Churches, depots, factories, outbuildings and all brick and stone edifices can be covered by clinging vines, without trellis work, that will relieve their harshness or lack of architectural beauty and make them things of beauty and joy forever.

ACTINIDIA

SILVER VINE (*Actinidia Arguta*).—A strong-growing vine with dark, lustrous, heart-shaped leaves, well adapted for training against pillars and for covering arbors and trellises. White flowers in clusters in early Summer. Yellow berries. 75c and \$1.

AKEBIA

AKEBIA QUINATA.—Fine-leaved, ornamental Japanese climber. Hardy. Racemes of rosypurple flowers in late Spring. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil with sunny exposure. 75c.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus*)

CELASTRUS SCANDENS.—Also known as Staff Vine. A very vigorous grower. Its scarlet fruit, adherent nearly all Winter, is an object of much beauty. 50c.

Consult or write us when in doubt as to what to plant.



BOSTON IVY.

CLEMATIS

Popular vine that flowers profusely, and is everywhere planted for covering porches, trellises and arbors and to climb over posts and fences. By planting the small-flowered *Clematis Montana* for early Spring flowers followed by the large-flowering varieties for mid-season, and the small-flowered *Paniculata*, which blooms in September to October, flowers can be had the whole season through. Heavy, 2-year, field-grown plants, 50c each.

CLEMATIS, DUCHESS OF EDINBURG.—Vigorous habit and free bloomer. Very beautiful. Double white flower.

C. HENRYI.—The finest of all large white flowering.

C. JACKMANII.—The most popular variety. Large, velvety, dark purple flower.

C. MAD. BARON VEILLARD.—Extra; large handsome purple-red flowers; late.

C. MAD. EDOUARD ANDRE.—New single crimson flower of good size and borne in great profusion.

C. MONTANA.—A Mountain Clematis from the Himalayas. Vigorous grower, clusters of sweet-scented Anemone-like white flowers, in late Spring.

C. PANICULATA.—From Japan. Panicles of small, pure white, fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Very desirable and entirely hardy. Blooms in late Summer and Autumn.

C. RAMONA.—A very large, single-flowering lavender.



LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

C. VILLE de LYON.—A bright red carmine, large flower, petals even and rounding. A comparatively new variety and best of the reds.

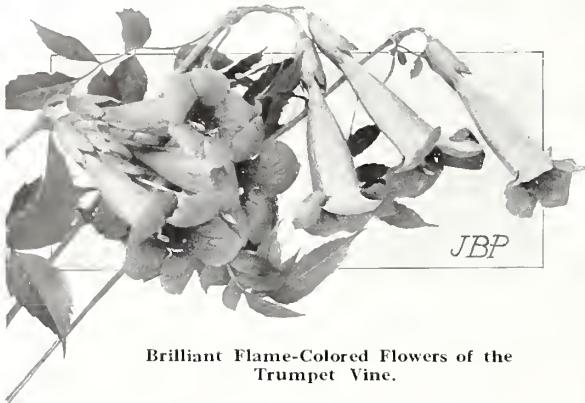


CLEMATIS MONTANA

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

(*Aristolochia*)

(A. *Siphon*)—A very strong, rapid-growing, tropical-looking vine, with handsome, light green leaves 8 to 12 inches across. It will give a quick, dense shade, and is much used on arbors and trellises. The corolla of the brown flowers is shaped like the bowl of a pipe. 75c.



Brilliant Flame-Colored Flowers of the Trumpet Vine.

TRUMPET VINE (*Tecoma*)

A strong-growing vine with deep rich green foliage and large, trumpet shaped flowers in Summer. Desirable where any vines are required and thriving in almost any soil.

TRUMPET VINE (*T. Grandiflora*).—The orange-red flowers are large and earlier than *T. Radicans*, and it is a more bushy grower. Leaves compound, consisting of 7 to 9 ovate, bright green leaflets, which persist until killed by frost. 50c.

THE SCARLET TRUMPET FLOWER (*T. Radicans* or *Bignonia Radicans*).—Long and handsome dark green foliage and quite showy clusters of orange and scarlet flowers during the Summer. 50c.

CROSS VINE (*Tecoma* or *Bignonia Capreolata*).—A strong vine, climbing to great heights. Handsome climber for outside use and covering walls. Flowers yellowish-red. 75c.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

A favorite vine with flowers of exquisite fragrance. Strong growers and well adapted for all trellis work, on fences and verandas, and beautiful when allowed to ramble over trees and bushes in wild and natural way, and for covering sheds, rock heaps or unsightly places and for retaining soil on slopes and banks. We grow these in quantity and can make low prices in hundred lots for bank covering. Strong plants, 35c and 50c each. \$3.50 and \$5.00 per dozen.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT OR DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE (*L. Belgica*).—The old-fashioned Honeysuckle that blooms all Summer long. Red and yellow, fragrant, handsome flowers.

HALL'S JAPAN EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE (*L. Halliana*).—One of the most popular and valuable of all. Blooms perpetually from July to December, covered with a profusion of fragrant, white and yellow flowers; has rich, dark green foliage, which remains on most of the Winter.

IVY (*Ampelopsis* and *Hedera*)

Under this heading I have grouped the several different forms of Virginia Creeper, English and Japanese Ivies, probably the best of all the vines or creepers as far as foliage is concerned. The Boston or Japanese Ivy is the best for covering walls of houses while Virginia Creeper makes an exceptionally fine covering for fences and rock heaps as well as on trellises. We are heavy growers of all of these, and supply big plants that will give highest satisfaction. Low prices in hundred lots.

Berries of Japanese Barberry



ENGLISH IVY (*H. Hibernica*).—Leaves a dark, shiny green. Used in England for covering old trees, rock-work, etc. A very close-growing variety. Evergreen. 35c and 50c.

VIRGINIA CREEPER OR AMERICAN IVY (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*).—One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. Like all the Ivies, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. Turns bright red in Autumn. A valuable climber. 35c and 50c.

BOSTON OR JAPANESE IVY (*A. Veitchii*; *Syn. Tricuspidata*).—The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is handsome, quite hardy and a rapid grower. It is the most popular Ivy for the covering of buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities. A small amount invested in these plants will so beautify unsightly buildings as to add greatly to their attractiveness. 35c and 50c each; \$3.50 and \$4.50 per dozen.

ENGELMAN (*A. Engelmanni*).—A hardy form of Va. Creeper, but clings much more tenaciously to walls and supports, and grows a little more strongly. It grips almost as tightly as the Japanese Ivy, and is particularly recommended for cold exposures, the section East of the Mountains, and where shaken by wind. 50c.

IMPROVED BOSTON IVY (*A. Superba*).—A recent introduction. A strong, vigorous, highly colored form of the parent type. 50c.



JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

North 32nd street. Its Abundance of flowers and delicate fragrance make the Honeysuckle one of the most acceptable vines for use in close proximity especially on porches where it forms an effective screen holding its glossy foliage until Winter.



BOSTON IVY on Chimney, and CHILI PINE or "MONKEY PUZZLE"
A unique visitor from South America which is at home here. North
Twenty-fourth street.

JASMINE (*Jasminum*)

Graceful, medium-sized climbers that ought to be more generally planted. The yellow Jasmine blooms in late Winter and early Spring, the White all Summer through. Strong plants, 50c each.

WHITE JASMINE (*Jasminum Officinale*).—A most satisfactory, medium-sized plant for porch or veranda planting, with pleasing green foliage and quantities of deliciously fragrant small white flowers borne throughout the Summer.

YELLOW JASMINE (*J. Nudiflorum*).—A high-twining shrub with dark green persistent leaves and small fragrant flowers which appear before the leaves, very early in Spring or even on warm days in Winter.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria*)

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA.—A hardy and remarkably vigorous vine of Japanese origin, often growing 40 feet in a single season. Fine for covering large areas. Large bright green leaves; flowers pea-shaped, purple, in racemes from old stems appearing in late Summer. 50c.

POLYGONUM BALDSCHUANICUM

A new climber introduced recently by a famous French nursery, where I saw it and obtained a stock. Vigorous and hardy, clinging well to walls, tree trunks, porches or trellises, decorative and handsome. Resists sea breezes well. White flowers in panicles—fine for decorative purposes—continuously from May to October. Rare. Strong plants, \$1.

SILK VINE (*Periploca*)

SILK VINE (*P. Gracca*).—Stems twining, 20 to 30 feet long, clothed with numerous dark and glossy leaves of broadly lanceolate outline. Flowers brownish-purple inside, the margins and reverse side greenish, an inch or more across, borne in loose, long-stemmed cymes. 50c.

Our stock is grown properly, especial care taken to develop a strong root system. An official certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment, insuring its freedom from injurious insects or fungus pests.

WISTARIA

Strong-growing, free-flowering climbers, as shown by illustration on page 41. They are hardy and ornamental, but require deep, rich soils and the occasional use of fertilizers, to obtain best results. When well established, a greater abundance of the lovely flowers can be had by rather severe pruning, cutting back the lateral shoots to short spurs and heading back the leaders conveniently, taking care, however, not to over-do it. The grafted Japanese varieties are strongly recommended as superior to the seedlings.

PURPLE WISTARIA.—A rapid-growing, tall vine with handsome foliage and flowers. Flowers pea-shaped, purplish, profusely borne in dense, drooping clusters 7 to 12 inches long, opening in mid-Spring. 50c.

WHITE WISTARIA.—A form of the above with pure white flowers.

JAPANESE WISTARIA (*W. Var. Multijuga*).—A vigorous, tall-growing vine with bright green foliage. Flowers light purple or white, in loose-drooping racemes 1 to 3 feet long. A remarkably distinct and showy species. The long clusters of flowers are very effective for pergola work, the immense racemes producing most stunning effects. Fine grafted specimens, either purple or white, that should bloom first season, \$1; extra specimens, \$2 and \$3. Specify color, purple or white, wanted.

Visit the Nurseries and make your own selections.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES AND BAMBOOS

This group has been seemingly overlooked in general plantings, but nothing is more effective in landscape work than these strong, rapid growers. They are showy and ornamental, increasing annually in beauty, and are so satisfactory that we do not hesitate to recommend them for more extensive use. Strong clumps sent out.

ADAM'S NEEDLE — SPANISH BAYONET (*Yucca Filamentosa*).—Very odd and beautiful, long spear-like, evergreen foliage and magnificent spikes or pyramids of waxy, drooping, cream-white, bell-shaped flowers. Fine for rockeries, in groups on lawn, in front of shrubbery and for borders. 50c and 75c.

PLUME GRASS (*Erianthus Ravennae*).—Ornamental grass with silky plumes, very showy, on stems 5 to 7 feet long. Leaves long and narrow, rich, deep green, often tinged purple, with whitened midrib; 35c.

RIBBON GRASS (*Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata*).—Stems 3 to 5 feet tall, with long, graceful leaves longitudinally striped white and green. 35c.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Glycerium Argenteum*).—Stems 5 to 8 feet tall, forming dense clump. Leaves long and narrow, chiefly from the base, gracefully spreading and drooping. Plumes silvery white, very showy, sometimes 2 feet or more in length. Clumps, 50c and 75c.

GOLDEN BAMBOO (*Phyllostachys Aurea*).—A graceful species with numerous yellowish stems 10 to 15 feet tall. Leaves soft green, spreading or drooping from the numerous dainty branches. One of the hardest of its genus. Clumps, 75c.

GIANT REED (*Arundo Donax*).—A hardy, vigorous perennial, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Native of Europe and Asia. Leaves very long and broad, glaucous green, produced from the base almost to the top of the stems. Plumes reddish-brown, changing to silvery gray, a foot or more in length; long, persistent and quite showy. Clumps, 50c and 75c.



WISTARIA FLOWERS.



LAWSON'S CYPRESS (Port Orford Cedar)
and other Conifers, State Capitol Grounds, Salem, Ore.

CONIFERS - EVERGREENS

Evergreens are largely used as specimen lawn trees, also for massing, windbreaks, screens, hedges and as backgrounds for planting flowering shrubs and trees. Many associate the words "evergreen" with simply cedar or our native fir trees without realizing the diversity of color which can be had in these, ranging from every shade of green and blue foliage to garnet and yellow, golden, silver and white tipped, giving even Summer tints to the desolate Winter landscape.

The Pacific Coast is rich in its Conifers. Probably no section is more favored in regard to the size, variety and quality of its evergreen trees. Climatic conditions are responsible for this; therefore, it is no wonder that varieties brought from other localities likewise flourish.

Transplanting of evergreen is necessary as long as they remain in the nursery in order to promote the growth of fibrous roots; and no stock sent out has rested more than two years in one place. This frequent transplanting is expensive and figures in the cost of large-sized trees, but it insures success of stock growing after being planted in its permanent location.

Evergreens are always dug with a ball of earth, and securely wrapped in burlap. Previous to final planting, this ball of earth should be thoroughly soaked before the burlap is removed. Many prefer planting without removing the burlap, to lessen danger of breaking the small fibrous roots; simply loosening the strings and cutting away top portion of burlap after the plant is placed in the hole dug to receive it.



ARBOR VITAE (Thuya)

Highly ornamental trees, never growing very large, that are very appropriate for small lawns as well as larger areas. They are generally hardy, grow vigorously in all soils and easily transplanted. The pyramidal forms are especially satisfactory for hedge purposes.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE (*T. Occidentalis*).—A hardy, native variety, that grows well anywhere, and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, foliage soft and light green in color. 18 to 34 inches, 50e; 2 to 3 feet, 75e; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

GLOBE ARBOR VITAE (*T. O. Globosa*).—A low compact, symmetrical globe form, bright green foliage. A formal and noteworthy variety; \$1 and \$1.50 each.

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE (*T. O. Wareana*).—A dense shapely, hardy variety, one of the best for general purposes. Compact specimens, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE (*T. Pyramidalis*).—A most valuable upright evergreen of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Naturally pyramidal growth, rapid grower and hardy. Fine specimens, 1 to 2 feet, 75c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE (*T. Orientalis Elegantissima*).—A low, compact shrub of which the foliage assumes a beautiful gold-yellow color at the beginning of the growing season; 75e, \$1 and \$1.50.



PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE.
683 Hancock street. A dignified columnar tree of attractive foliage and texture.



CEDAR (Cedrus)

A class of trees that should be more widely planted, as they are among the handsomest of coniferous evergreens. The true cedars are few, many of the name belonging to the Junipers and Cypresses, under which headings we list a number of the best.

MT. ATLAS CEDAR (C. *Atlantica*).—Of vigorous growth, pyramidal form; dense, light silvery foliage, very thick on upper side of the branches. Hardy and valuable. One of the finest evergreens; 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.

BLUE ATLANTIC CEDAR (C. *A. Var. Glauca*).—One of the most beautiful evergreens yet sent out. Upright grower, but low-branched and of compact habit, with solid foliage entirely covering the branches. Leaves very fine and of a delicate, steel-blue tint, equal to the finest of the glaucous Colorado Blue Spruces. A great acquisition to the list of choice conifers. Very rare. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2; specimens, \$4 and \$5.

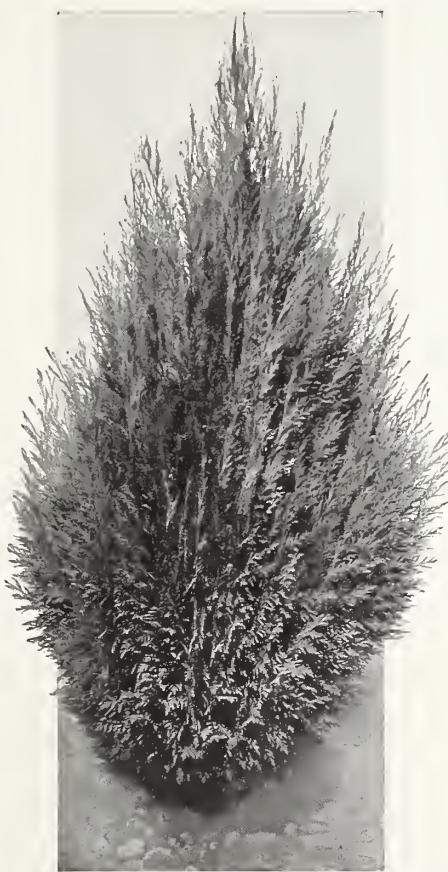
HIMALAYA OR INDIAN CEDAR (C. *Deodora*).—Of vigorous growth, pyramidal form; graceful foliage of a light silvery or glaucous green. One of the most beautiful of evergreens; suitable for specimens in any lawn or grounds. 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50; extra specimens on application.

GOLDEN HIMALAYA CEDAR (C. *D. Aurea*).—A fine novelty, beautiful foliage and habit of the species, but leaves of this variety are rich golden. 12 to 18 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.

RED CEDAR.—See Juniper, page 46.

CRYPTOMERIA

CRYPTOMERIA ELEGANS.—A beautiful evergreen with delicate green foliage and graceful habit. The color changes to a reddish-brown in Winter. A very satisfactory evergreen for this latitude. 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.



ERECT LAWSON'S CYPRESS.

One of many forms of this fine family.



JBP

A graceful, drooping Himalayan Cedar most interesting with its growth of new twigs, and a spreading Single Japanese Snowball, at King and Wayne Streets.

CYPRESS or PORT ORFORD CEDAR

These are extremely graceful trees which thrive in all rich, well drained soils. Perfectly hardy on the Pacific slope, being a native of Southern Oregon and Northern California, still, when planted east of the mountains they should be placed where they will not be exposed to the full force of the Winter sun. They will withstand the cold, but a few hot days in Winter might start growth, which would be killed by later frost. They are satisfactory as specimens, in masses and for hedges, screens or windbreaks. See the illustration, page 44, of State Capitol Grounds, Salem.

LAWSON'S CYPRESS (Cupressus. (*Chamaecyparis*) *Lawsoniana*).—A handsome tree of graceful habit; delicate, feathery, bluish-green foliage. A native of the Coast region of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Fine specimens, 15 to 18 inches, 75c; 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50; larger, \$2 and \$2.50.

ERECT LAWSON'S CYPRESS (C. *Var. Erecta Viridis*).—A fine, upright grower. Soft green and stately. One of the best native cedars, attractive in every planting or yard be it large or small. Fine, shapely trees, 15 to 18 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$2. Can also furnish other named varieties of Lawson Cypress, like WESTERMANNI, TRIOMPHE de BOSKOOP, SILVER QUEEN, a fine glaucous blue, and SELECTED SEEDLINGS, at prices according to size.

CHILI PINE (Araucaria)

CHILI PINE, MONKEY PUZZLE (A. *Imbricata*).—A distinct and remarkable tree, strangely imposing as an isolated specimen and extremely impressive and effective when planted in avenues. Leaves broadly lanceolate, rigid and bristling, bright shining green, densely covering branches. I have a particularly fine lot of this favorite and will give exceptionally good values. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

On page 48 of this catalog will be found a list of plants which we have in stock, but for want of room are not listed here.

JAPAN CYPRESS (Retinospora)

A most beautiful and varied group, of Japanese origin, among the most valuable for park and lawn planting. Hardy and thriving under nearly all conditions. The several varieties vary greatly in habit and foliage colors with exquisite shadings of dark and light green, gray and yellow. A group of this sort is a constant source of pleasure, the beautiful colors being particularly conspicuous and effective during the Winter. Some of the smaller sizes are very satisfactory for use in jardinieres or tubs.

THREAD-BRANCHED JAPAN CYPRESS (R. Filifera).—Perfectly upright leader and main branches quite horizontal, yet the slender, small branches are of a peculiarly graceful and weeping habit, giving a very choice effect to the whole. Foliage of a pleasing, light green shade. One of the showiest of hardy evergreens. 18 to 24 inch, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inch, \$2; 30 to 36 inch, \$3.

GOLD THREAD-BRANCHED CYPRESS (R. F. Aurea).—This promises to be one of the handsomest of the family, very graceful and with branches of a beautiful golden color. A great acquisition. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30, \$2; 30 to 36, \$3.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA.—A tall-growing variety with spreading, graceful foliage of bright green, glaucous beneath; valuable. The miniature trees of Japan, produced by clipping and contorting, are largely of this species. This evergreen should be first choice where only one specimen tree is needed in small grounds. Shapely specimens, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$2; 30 to 36 inches, \$2.50; a few large specimens, \$4 to \$6.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA (Var. *Aurea*).—Of lower growth, and foliage decidedly golden; Rare. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30, \$2; 30 to 36, \$2.50.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA.—Fine, feathery green, foliage pendulous and good form. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA AUREA.—Fine, feathery, golden foliage, pendulous and good color. \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.

PLUMED RETINOSPORA (R. *Piumosa*).—One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate glaucous foliage. 18 to 24 inches \$1; 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50; 30 to 36 inches, \$2.

GOLDEN PLUMED RETINOSPORA (R. P. *Aurea*).—A beautiful and valuable variety. Its shoots are golden-tinted through the year, and brighter in the Winter. It is unsurpassed for massing. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

JAPAN RETINOSPORA (R. *Squarrosa Veitchi*).—A most distinct and valuable sort. Foliage of compact, tufted character; color steel-gray. Grows quite large, but in common with all Retinosporas bears shearing in almost any size or form. 15 to 18 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.



JB P

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA

East 21st street North near Tillamook

The delicate glaucous green foliage and compact growth recommend the use of this evergreen as a specimen, and in combination with other colored evergreens.

as well as in the higher altitudes, and in most soils, though generally succeeds best in good, well drained locations. Useful in small or large plantings. Valuable as tall screens, in groups or as windbreaks.

AUSTRIAN BLACK PINE (P. *Austriaca Nigra*).—A remarkably robust, hardy tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; highly ornamental. Valuable for this country; growth rapid; 24 to 30 inches, \$1; 30 to 36 inches, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.

FIR (Abies)

A class of rapid-growing evergreens of extreme hardiness, and thriving in exposed situations. They are of great decorative value, but need plenty of space for their best development. See also Picea and Spruce.

BALSAM FIR (A. *Balsamea*).—A slender tree, rapid grower, extremely hardy; foliage dark green above, under side silvery. Good specimens, 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

COLORADO FIR (A. *Concolor*).—One of the choicest evergreens, of distinct habit and color, which is a silvery green and attractive; rare; \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

NORDMANN'S FIR (A. *Nordmanniana*).—A rare and noble tree, with leaves of a dark green color, maintained throughout the year; \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

SPANISH FIR (A. *Pinsapo*).—A medium-sized, tapering tree from the mountains of Central and Southern Spain. One of the most ornamental of European Firs. Fifteen to eighteen inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50.

JUNIPER (Juniperus)

A group embracing a large variety of forms and sizes as well as quite distinctive characteristics of foliage and colors. They are excellent for planting as individual specimens, and in groups or borders.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS.—Our common Juniper; light, glaucous foliage; 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50.

IRISH JUNIPER (J. *Hibernica*).—Of dense, pillar-like growth. Glaucous, green foliage; 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

GOLDEN JAPAN JUNIPER (J. *Aurea*).—A splendid dwarf, golden form. Always bright, and a feature in any planting. Quite distinct and valuable; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.

RED CEDAR (J. *Virginiana*).—Medium growth, tapering form, bright, rich green foliage. Useful for ornamental planting; 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

PINE (Pinus)

A beautiful, hardy tree which does well in the lowlands and in most soils, though generally succeeds best in good, well drained locations. Useful in small or large plantings. Valuable as tall screens, in groups or as windbreaks.



RETINOSPORA OBTUSASA.

One of the handsomest evergreen trees for use as specimens on lawns or street parkings. We grow these by the hundred, hence can supply a great variety of sizes. Prices and description see Page 46.

READ the introductory remarks heading each division. Consult the Index on last pages to aid in finding items desired.

TABLE PINE (*Pinus Densiflora Tanyosho*).—A Japanese novelty, which will be found very attractive as a specimen tree. It is a low-growing dwarf, with a close, compact head, flat on top, giving it its name of Table Pine. Later it assumes a form of a large umbrella. Fine, bushy plants, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.

WHITE PINE (*P. Strobus*).—The most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage light, delicate, silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest soils; \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

REDWOOD (Wellingtonia-*Sequoia*)

BIG TREE, MAMMOTH TREE (*W. Gigantea*).—The largest and oldest of all trees. Native of the Sierra Nevada range of California. Foliage green or bluish-green, completely clothing the branchlets. This is the hardiest species and the one most often seen in cultivation. 18 to 24 inches \$1, 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50, 30 to 36 inches \$2.

SPRUCE (*Picea*)

The most largely planted class of evergreens, and thoroughly satisfactory in any position, and in any except a wet soil. They make grand specimens, excellent windbreaks and exceptionally good hedges.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*P. Excelsa*).—The most generally used for evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. (See Hedges, page 40). It makes a tall tree and as an individual tree with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground; 15 to 18 inches, 50c; 18 to 24 inches, 75c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*P. Pungens*).—Few trees are as much sought for as this. Large quantities are sold, but the really silver-blue varieties are not plentiful. The tree forms a dense pyramidal specimen, with stiff, pungent foliage, and clusters of cones. Hardy. No evergreen tree can excel it, as it has the advantage of growing vigorously where many evergreens fail; withstands the coldest seasons, and in appearance surpasses any of the taller coniferous trees, with the possible exception of *Abies Concolor*. I grow an enormous stock of this spruce, my trees being grafted from the finest colored specimens in the country, and I can offer it in many sizes from one foot up. Prices of highly-colored trees, 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50.

ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE (*P. Engelmanni*).—Resembles Colorado Blue Spruce, but with a softer, bluish foliage. Pyramidal form, compact growth and entire hardiness makes it especially desirable for ornamental planting. Stands low temperatures and windy exposures. 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50.

THUYA

JAPANESE THUYA (*Thuyopsis Dolobrata*).—A beautiful Japanese conifer, with dense, spreading branches, pyramidal outline; bright green foliage, lighter underneath. Fine, shapely specimens, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.

HEMLOCK (*Tsuga*)

Beautiful, graceful trees, characterized by their slender, drooping branches and pyramidal form.

JAPANESE HEMLOCK (*T. Sieboldii*).—A fine, compact, feathery Japanese variety. 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50.

NATIVE HEMLOCK (*T. Mertensiana*).—This is our beautiful Western Mountain Hemlock attaining large size eventually but always very graceful, with narrow, pyramidal crown and slender pendulous tipped branches covered with dark green foliage with lower side almost white. 15 to 18 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50.

UMBRELLA PINE (*Sciadopitys*)

UMBRELLA PINE (*S. Verticillata*).—A remarkable and beautiful Japanese tree with compact, ascending branches, forming a narrow, pyramidal head, or in age the branches spreading or pendulous. Foliage in whorls of fifteen to thirty stiff, broad needles of a lustrous deep green color; three to five inches long. A gem of any garden. 2 to 3 feet, \$2; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.



IRISH YEWS

At Entrance East 16th near Clackamas. Its slender columnar growth, deep color and texture, especially recommend it in close relation to house and architectural features.

YEW (*Taxus*)

Small-growing evergreens that are highly ornamental as specimens or in beds and groups. They withstand clipping well and therefore suited for formal effects.

ENGLISH YEW (*T. Baccata*).—Large bush form, having numerous branches, slightly spreading, covered with fine, dark green foliage. Makes a handsome tree for landscape planting and owing to the depth of color is very useful for contrasting with other sorts. 15 to 18 inches, 75c; 18 to 24 inches, \$1; 24 to 30 inches, \$1.50.

IRISH YEW, FASTIGIATA (*T. Hibernica*).—Remarkably upright in form, very distinct; foliage is of the deepest green, very compact habit. 15 to 18 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$2.

GOLDEN IRISH YEW (*T. H. Var. Aurea*).—Leaves are green in the center and margined with yellow. Prices same as Irish Yew.



Nursery Block of large size Shade Trees, assorted varieties. Durham.

PLANTS I HAVE IN STOCK THAT ARE NOT LISTED ELSEWHERE IN THIS CATALOG

Space has not permitted me to describe all of the many varieties that I grow. There may be plants which you are wanting that you have not found on the previous pages. The following is a partial list of additional varieties that I have in stock. Look over this list, and if there are any plants you need, write me for the size in which I can furnish them.

DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS

- ACER CIRCINATUM.—Vine Maple.
- ACER TARTARICUM VAR. GINNALA.—Siberian Maple.
- BETULA LENTA.—Cherry, Sweet or Black Birch.
- BETULA LUTEA.—Yellow Birch.
- Buddleia LINDLEYANA.—Chinese Buddleia.
- Buddleia MAGNIFICA.
- Buddleia VEITCHIANA.
- CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS.—Nettle Tree, or Sugarberry.
- CARPINUS BETULUS.—European Hornbeam.
- CEANOOTHUS GLOIRE de VERSAILLES.
- CEANOOTHUS MARIE SIMON.
- CHAMAECERASUS MAACKI.
- CHIMONANTHUS FRAGRANS. (*Calycanthus Precox.*)—Oriental Sweet Shrub.
- CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM.
- CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA (*Virgilia lutea*).—Yellow-wood.
- COLUTEA ARBORESCENS.—Bladder Senna.
- CORNUS CANDIDISSIMA.—Panicked Dogwood.
- CRATAEGUS CUNEATA.
- CYTISUS NIGRICANS.
- DAPHNE GENKWA.—Japanese Daphne.
- DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM.
- DEUTZIA GRACILIS.—Slender Deutzia.
- ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA.—Russian Olive.
- GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS.—Kentucky Coffee Tree.
- NYSSA SYLVATICA.—Tupelo, Sour Gum or Pepperidge.

DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS, Continued

- PUNICA GRANATUM.—Pomegranate.
- PUNICA RUBRA PLENA.—Double Red Pomegranate.
- QUERCUS ALBA.—White Oak.
- QUERCUS RUBRA.—Red Oak.
- SAMBUCUS ARBORESCENS.
- SPIREA PYRAMIDATA. (*Holodiscus ariaefolia*).
- SPIREA ARUNCUS.
- STAPHYLEA COLCHICA.—Bladder-nut.
- STUARTIA PSEUDO-CAMELLIA.—Japanese Stuartia.
- STYRAX JAPONICA.—Japanese Storax.
- STYRAX OBASSIA.—Broad-leaved Storax.
- SYRINGA RHOTOMAGENSIS.
- SYRINGA VILLOSA.
- TAXODIUM DISTICHUM.—Bald Cypress.
- VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM.—Maple-leaved Viburnum.
- VIBURNUM CARLESII.—Pink Snowball.
- VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES.—White Rod.
- VIBURNUM LENTAGO.—Sheepberry.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

- ANDROMEDA CALYCOLATA.
- ANDROMEDA CALYCOLATA NANA.
- ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA.
- ANDROMEDA JAPONICA.
- ARBUTUS UNEDO.
- BERBERIS FASCICULARIS.—Fascicled Barberry.
- BERBERIS WALlichiana.
- BERBERIS WILSONAE.
- CHOISYA TERNATA.
- CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.—Trifoliate Orange.
- CLEYERA JAPONICA.—Japanese Cleyera.
- ESCALLONIA PHILLOPPIANA.
- FILARIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—Narrow-leaved Filaria.
- FILARIA LAURIFOLIA.
- LEDUM PALUSTRE.
- LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI.—Leucothoe.
- PERNETTIA MUCRONATA.
- RAPHIOLEPIS JAPONICA.
- SKIMMIA JAPONICA.

CLIMBERS

- BERCHEMIA RACEMOSA.—Japanese Supple Jack.
- MENISPERMUM CANADENSE.—Moonseed.
- BANANA PLANTS (Hardy)



NORWAY SPRUCE
Winter Scene.

I do not publish
testimonials or
letters of praise
from customers,
though my files
are full of them.
I try to show by
actual photographs
exactly the class of
stock with which
I fill orders entrusted
to me.



An effective Border of Hardy Perennials. East Tenth and Wasco.

HARDY PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Beautiful, hardy plants, that will flower year after year without replanting each Spring or Fall, are growing into popular favor, and the so-called "old-fashioned garden" is to be found everywhere.

The pleasures from a garden of such flowers planted by itself or especially when grouped in front of or among taller growing, hardy permanent shrubbery, cannot be fully described; caring for them is a change and relaxation. They require no skilled or heavy labor, and repay gloriously the attention bestowed upon them.

The following list covers plants that have proven satisfactory in the Northwest. My aim is to supply the best quality of strong, field-grown stock that will give immediate results.

I do not handle seeds of any kind, but on request, and in conjunction with orders for other stock, I will gladly purchase anything obtainable in this market which customers may

desire to have shipped with their orders; will also send any plants or trees listed by other firms whenever desired, provided I cannot supply them from my own stock.

These plants are usually too large to send by mail, and should be sent by express (customers paying charges), although in the Fall and early Spring they can be safely sent by freight, when the quantity is large. Shipments under 100 pounds really go better and cheaper by express, as there is a special low rate on all nursery stock, the minimum charge being 35c to any point in the Northwest. See page 3.

Fall is the best time for planting Peonies, Japanese Lilies, Iris, etc., though they, and all perennials, can be planted any time until late Spring, but best results are to be had from early planting.

Prices, unless otherwise specified, for strong, field-grown plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per hundred, f.o.b. Portland, packing free.

Potted plants beginning at left are Gold Dust Laurel (Variegated Aucuba); Lawson Cypress, Retinospora Squarrosa, Irish Yew, Golden Retinospora Obtusa and Green Japanese Aucuba. All of them described elsewhere in this book. We carry many others in tubs during the season.



Evergreen Trees and Plants in tubs A Fine Lot Constantly on Hand.



J. B. PICKINGTON
NURSERYMAN
PORTLAND, ORE.

ACILLLEA (*Ptarmica*) THE PEARL.—Low-growing plant bearing a profusion of pure white small double flowers during the entire summer. 15c each. \$1.50 per dozen.

ACONITUM (*Napellus*) MONK'S HOOD.—Beautiful spikes of dark lavender-blue flowers in different shades. Does well in shady places and blooms for a long time. Excellent for cut flowers.

AGROSTEMA (*Coronaria*) MULLEIN PINK.—Large rosy crimson flowers, circular in outline, curiously fringed at the throat, borne at tips of branches on one to two foot stems.

ALYSSUM (*Saxatile Compactum*) GOLDEN TUFT.—A mass of bright golden-yellow, very early in the spring, giving bright effect. Low-growing, fine for borders. Prefers dry situation. 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

ANCHUSA (*Italica*).—Dropmore variety. Tall plant with large, rough, bright leaves, surmounted with terminal heads of rich, deep blue. From June to September. Fine for planting among shrubbery.

ANEMONE (*Japonica*) WINDFLOWER.—A beautiful group beginning to bloom in August and continuing until November. The flowers are borne on long, upright stems about two feet high. One of the most satisfactory garden flowers. Fine for house decoration. Strong plants, 20c each; \$2 per dozen.

AUTUMN ROSE.—Shell pink. **QUEEN CHARLOTTE.**—Semidouble, rose pink.

ROSEA SUPERBA.—Single, silvery pink. **WHIRLWIND.**—Large, semi double white.

AQUILEGIA, COLUMBINE.—Old time garden favorite. Very showy during the spring and early summer, but scattering blooms continue throughout the season. Colors range through blue, yellow, orange and white. Strong plants 20c each; \$2 per dozen.

ACONITUM (Monk's Hood)

blooms continue throughout the season. Colors range through blue, yellow, orange and white. Strong plants 20c each; \$2 per dozen.

CALIFORNIA HYBRIDS.—Fine mixed colors.

FLABELLATA (*Nana alba*).—Dwarf white.

HELENAE.—Blue and white.

VEITCH'S LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS.—Fine mixed colors.

ARABIS (*Alpina*) ROCK CRESS.—Similar to the Alyssum or Golden Tuft, but with pure white flowers from early spring until summer; 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

HARDY ASTER, MICHAELMUS DAISIES.—The hardy Asters probably rank first among fall flowering plants in the fine English gardens and will be favorites with us when better known. They are especially fine for mass effects or among shrubbery. Mixed colors, blue, white, purple; also named varieties: CURTIS, SNOWFLAKE, TOM SAWYER, WM. BOWMAN; 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

BOCCONIA (*Cordata*) PLUMIE POPPY.—Tall-growing plant, deeply indented, silvery-green leaves on lighter colored stalks. Large panicles of creamy-white flowers.

BOLTONIA (*Asteroides*) FALSE CHAMOMILE.—Bushy plants five feet high with aster-like white flowers in the fall.

BOLTONIA (*Latisquama*).—This species has larger flower-heads, varying from pink to soft lavender. Borne on stems six feet in height.

CAMPANULA, CANTERBURY BELLS, HAREBELLS.—A beautiful class ranging in height from a foot or two to five or six feet, and from deep purplish down through the blues to pure white. Strong plants, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HAREBELL (*C. Carpatica*).—Blue and white.
(*C. Grandis*).—Large size, deep blue.
(*C. Latifolia macrantha*).—Large purplish-blue.
(*C. Calycanthemum*).—Cup and Saucer type, in blue, rose and white, and mixed colors.

CANTERBURY BELLS (*C. Media*).—Single type in light and dark blue, rose, white and mixed. Same in double type; mixed colors.

PEACH BELLS (*C. Persicifolia grandiflora*).—One of the handsomest of the Bell flowers, growing two to three feet high with large white or blue flowers.

CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER (*C. Pyramidalis*).—Blue and white.

COVENTRY BELLS (*C. Trachelium*).—Blue.

CARNATION, GIANT MARGUERITE.—A fine strain of very large-flowering carnations, semihardy. Mixed colors only; 15c, \$1.50 per dozen.

CENTAUREA, HARDY CORN FLOWER, BACHELOR'S BUT-TON.—Blue and white.

COREOPSIS (*Lanceolata grandiflora*).—A favorite among the numerous daisy-like flowers. It blooms so profusely and continuously that a bowl full of long stemmed graceful flowers can be cut at any time from June to the end of summer. Thrives even in poor soil or heavy clay, where other plants are failures. Fine among shrubbery or in masses. Strong plants, 15c each, \$1.50 pozen.

DELPHINIUM, LARKSPUR.—One of the best of modern garden plants, indispensable to the good herbaceous collection. Their long, showy spikes of flowers furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme. If the first flower stems are cut away as soon as they fade, a second series of lighter ones will follow, giving a succession of bloom until late fall. The following list covers varieties of known merit, which are satisfactory in the Pacific Northwest.

BELLADONNA.—Light turquoise blue.

BELLADONNA HYBRIDS.—Dark blue shades.



DELPHINIUM

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.—Oxford blue, white eye.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS.—Kelway Strain. Among the finest of English Delphiniums.

GRANDIFLORUM Fl. P.—Double, mixed.

SULPHUREUM.—Yellow.

DIGITALIS (*Gloxiniaeflora*) FOXGLOVE.—An old-fashioned plant that furnishes a grand display of thimble-shaped flowers in immense spikes. The strong flower stalks frequently four to six feet in height, form a magnificent background for low shrubbery or perennials, and also gives striking contrasts when planted among shrubs. Can be supplied in white, also in mixed colors of purple, rose and white. Strong plants 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

DIGENTRA (*Spectabilis*) BLEEDING HEART.—A great favorite in the old time gardens, growing about two feet in height, and covered in early spring with rose-colored, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes.

DORONICUM (*Caucasicum*).—While yellow daisies may be a drug on the market in August, this one is very welcome in March, when flowers are scarce. It springs up rapidly and bears a graceful lemon-yellow flower about three inches in diameter, with long taper-pointed petals. Distinct, clean growth and has no weedy appearance. Easily grown, strikingly beautiful in masses or large beds. Splendid cut flower for house decoration.



JBP

HALL'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

Showing the use of this almost evergreen, free-flowering creeper as a low hedge over rockwork. A general favorite where a vigorous vine is required. See page 42.

J. B. PICKINGTON

NURSERYMAN

PORTLAND, ORE.



CANTERBURY BILLS.

GYPSOPHILA OR BABY'S BREATH (*Paniculata*) — A fine white spray to give a halo of white around a bouquet of other flowers.

HELENIUM OR SNEEZEWEED (*Autumnale*) — A tall, yellow composit, blooming late in the Summer. As showy as some of the sunflowers and rudbeckia and valuable in the same way. The center is cone-shaped with rays of petals, fringed at the tips.

HELIANTHUS, PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER (*Perennis*) — With the name of sunflower we think of a clumsy, weedy, plant, but these perennials are the latest and showiest of all flowers. Very graceful, of taper-pointed petals, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It should become widely planted as it solves three problems — flowers for the garden, shrubbery, and for the house at the end of the season.



That ever satisfactory old-fashioned flower,
The Double Hollyhock.

GAILLARDIA or
BLANKET FLOWER (*Grandiflora*) — Large, showy, daisy-like flowers, banded with orange and rich red. In bloom all summer and so useful for cut-flowers. One of our best perennials.

GEUM (*Atrosanguineum*) — A compact border plant about eight inches high, with 18 to 20 inch flower stems bearing through Summer and Fall an abundance of showy, bright scarlet flowers, about an inch wide, which curve the stems to a half trailing or weeping habit. Variable, like sunflower, easy to grow. Strong plants, 20c each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per hundred.



GAILLARDIA

GERMAN IRIS, FLAG OR FLEUR de LIS. (*I. Germanica*) — Familiar and well beloved flowers of Spring. The purity of their beauty, and their haunting fragrance, are decidedly refreshing. They are perfectly hardy, thrive anywhere, grow and bloom luxuriantly, particularly in moist situations. A fine assortment can be supplied if left to our selection, and the following named varieties are recommended where definite colors are wanted. In describing flowers the upright petals are called standards and the flat and outer petals are called falls.

AMMAS. — Standards, lavender-blue; falls, sky blue.

CANARY BIRD. — Uppers, canary-yellow; falls, white.

CAPRICE. — Deep violet-blue, immense size.

CELESTE. — Standards, grayish-blue; falls lighter. FLORENTINA ALBA. — Beautiful pure white; fragrant.

PARISENSIS. — Deep velvety purple; sweet-scented.

PARISENSIS. — Deep velvety purple; sweet-scented.

PROSPER LANGIER. — Standards, golden-brown;

falls, velvety-maroon; white striped at base.

LOBELIA, CARDINAL FLOWER (*Cardinalis*) — Intense red flowers arranged in stocky spikes 15 to 18 inches long, keep the plant aflame throughout August and September.

L. C. HYBRIDS. — Crosses and mixtures of the same plant. They make a beautiful showing when planted in beds or clusters.

LUPINES (*Lupinus Polyphyllus*) — A beautiful, hardy perennial, bearing handsome, upright, spikes of blue, white and pink flowers in June. A very satisfactory and decorative plant.

LYCHNIS, RAGGED ROBIN (*Chalcedonica*) — Orange-scarlet flowers of great brilliancy, no other hardy plant approaching it in fiery radiance.

HYBRID LYCHNIS (*L. Haageana Hybrida*) — Colors ranging from orange-scarlet to crimson. The flowers are larger and lower than *L. Chalcedonica*.

HESPERIS, SWEET ROCKET (*Matronalis*) — A bright and fragrant-flowered plant; practically an evergreen here; bright green foliage, making it excellent for rocky banks or in wild gardens. Strong plants 15c, \$1.50 dozen, \$10 per 100.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althea Rosea*) — Probably the finest of the old time hardy garden plants. Their stately beauty in a wide variety of color is always a memory of childhood days, retaining their hold in the affections. They can be furnished in single or double flowers, in red, orange, rose, salmon yellow and white; also in the ALLEGHENY type, with fringed petals in mixed colors. Strong plants 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

HIBISCUS, MALLOW, CRIMSON EYE. — Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson; 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

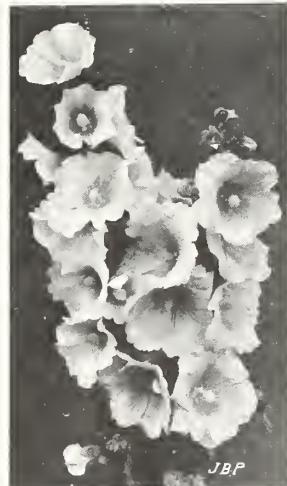
HEMEROCALLIS, YELLOW DAY or LEMON LILY (*Flava*) — A low, compact, shrub, bearing clusters of bright lemon-yellow blossoms in great profusion.

HEMEROCALLIS, ORANGE LILY (*Kwanso fl. pl.*) — A taller-growing variety, bearing large, trumpet-shaped, double, copper-colored flowers. Both of these are beautiful, hardy, garden plants that will give general satisfaction.

IBERIS, HARDY CANDYTUFT (*Sempervirens*) — A charming, dwarf, evergreen plant, perfectly hardy, flowering profusely in early spring, when, for several weeks, the dark green plants are covered with dazzling white flower clusters. Fine for borders, cemetery planting or carpeting; 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred. See Border, page 52.

JAPAN IRIS (*I. Kaempferi*) — The Japanese species are the finest of the hardy Irises. Flowers are very large, in various tints of purple, lavender, blue, white and other light shades, many of them veined with darker rich colors, making most effective combinations. A sunny situation in moist, rich loam is best adapted to their requirements, and as the clumps increase in size, liberal enriching of the ground, or even replanting is attended by a great gain in the size and number of the flowers. I have a superb collection, and offer strong clumps (not small divided roots), that should flower first season; at 50c each, \$5 per dozen. Divided plants, 20c each, \$2 per dozen. Send list of wants of fine colors. The Japanese names are unpronounceable, and it will be necessary to Americanize them in order to standardize varieties.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (*Convallaria*) — This plant is grown the world over for its beautiful cut flowers, and many who have purchased it only from the florists do not know how easily it can be raised, considering it only a hothouse plant. It is perfectly hardy; while it prefers rich soil and most cool places giving best flowers and foliage in semi-shade, it flourishes in full exposure to the sun. Strong clumps, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; Pips, 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$5 per hundred.



SINGLE HOLLYHOCK



LILIES

The beauty of the Lilies appeals to everyone. A really beautiful garden without them is unimaginable; they are needed in quantity to complete it — among the Rhododendrons, against the evergreens of formal gardens, in groups or lines in the shrubbery or borders — wherever serene, stately, faultless beauty of outline is required. Autumn is by far the best time to plant all the hardy Lilies, and their culture is simple. Give them good, well drained soil with no fresh manure in it, a cushion of sharp sand about their roots and a mulch in winter, with no disturbance of the roots for at least several years. Planted in groups of three to six or more, of a kind, the effect is much better than when planted singly. Plant deeply; eight inches is good unless bulbs are very small. Mammoth size bulbs, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

LILUM AURATUM, GOLD-BANDED JAPANESE LILY. — The finest of all lilies when well grown from good bulbs. Great flowers of ivory-white and gold-flecked with crimson dots and delightfully fragrant, crowd the stout stems, blooming in June and July. Very effective planted in the midst of other shrubbery in borders.



GOLD-BANDED JAPANESE LILY.

L. CANDIDUM, MADONNA LILY. — The well known Annunciation Lily. Should be planted in fall. The white bell-shaped blooms measure 4 to 5 inches long. Sweet scented. This is the lily famous painters have copied and poets called attention to.

L. LONGIFLORUM GIGANTEUM, HARDY BERMUDA. — Large flower.

L. LONGIFLORUM MULTIFLORUM, HARDY BERMUDA. — Many flowered. These last two varieties are similar to the well known Easter Lily. Beautiful pure white, very fragrant.

L. SPECIOSUM ALBUM, JAPANESE RECURVED — Pure white.

L. SPECIOSUM RUBRUM, JAPANESE RECURVED. — Deep pink spotted. Two of the hardiest and most satisfactory varieties. Dainty waxen flowers with heavy, glittering fringe as a corona for the center; profuse bloomers.

L. TIGRINUM, TIGER LILY. — Hardy, robust, permanent. Large flowers, orange-salmon color with black spots.

LILUM WASHINGTONIANUM, MT. HOOD LILY. — A beautiful lily; white with pinkish tinge; stems three to four feet long, giving a number of handsome, fragrant flowers. Native of Oregon.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. — See page 51.

MONARDA, BEE BALM (*Didyma*). — Bright scarlet flowers, and so abundant as to make their section the most brilliant corner of the garden. Humming birds and bees fly back and forth in ecstasy over it. The flowers appear in June, and continue all summer. The foliage has a pleasant mint-like fragrance. Recommended for garden and shrub border.

MYOSOTIS, HARDY FORGET-ME-NOT (*Alpestris robusta grandiflora*). — Beautiful, large, hardy violets, blooming in the late winter and early spring. Strong plants 15c, \$1.50 per doz, \$10 per hundred.

ONOTHERA, EVENING PRIMROSE. — Mixed yellow and white shades. Plant is dwarf and bushy; very showy and valuable for borders.

PAPAVER, ORIENTAL POPPY (*Oriental*). — This flaunts its showy flower more conspicuously than any other hardy perennial. A big, loose-petaled, orange-scarlet blossom that makes a gorgeous effect in the garden.

PAPAVER, ICELAND POPPY (*Nudicale*). — A dainty little plant, with delicate, white, yellow and orange-scarlet flowers in early spring and throughout the summer. Strong plants 20c each, \$2 dozen.

PENSTEMON, BEARD-TONGUE. — A showy and valuable garden plant that is not as well known as it should be. Bears an abundance of small trumpet-flowers on long, graceful stems about four feet in height, from June until August. Mixed colors only in shades of red and purple.

POLEMONIUM, JACOB'S LADDER (*Richardsoni*). — Well known blue flower, old time favorite.

PRIMULA, ENGLISH (*P. Veris*). — Common Daisy.

PRIMULA, JAPAN PRIMROSE (*Japonica*). — Both of these are hardy, beautiful, early spring blooming plants, with orange, yellow and maroon flowers. They are welcome additions to any garden, and may be planted in nooks between the grass and shrubs where they will give a smiling response to the spring sunshine.

PHYSOTEGIA, FALSE DRAGON HEAD (*Virginica*). — A beautiful delicate pink flower growing about two and a half feet high and blooming in Aug. and Sept. Admirable in garden and as a cut flower.

PLATYCODON, CHINESE BELLFLOWER or BALLOON FLOWER (*Grandiflorum*). — A choice and very free-flowering old time perennial, of dense habit. It has big blue or white flowers like Canterbury Bells, but produces them all summer long. The balloon-shaped buds are also interesting.

PLATYCODON (*Japonicus fl. pl.*). — A hardy Japanese variety with double blue flowers. Very attractive. Both of these should be used more extensively as they are among the satisfactory hardy garden perennials. Strong plants that should give flowers the first season if planted early in rich, well drained soils.



PENSTEMON



JAPAN IRIS.



IBERIS OR HARDY CANDYTUFT. Its early Spring flowers make it a very attractive border plant. See Page 51.



PEONY (Paeonia)

The coming flower. Absolutely hardy, having no insect pests, and ever-increasing in size and beauty. The flowers are large and of great brilliancy of color, ranging from pure white and pale blush shades to the deep crimson. Magnificent for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental, the autumn coloring being very fine. Fall planting gives results the following year, though spring planting is very satisfactory also.

Plants that should produce flowers the first season, 35c, 50c and 75c each; \$4 to \$7 per dozen. Extra large plants, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

This nursery has thousands of plants, strong and thrifty, and does not send out the microscopic specimens frequently sent to the West from Eastern nurseries. Over sixty varieties undergoing trial in addition to the following, which are recommended:



PEONY, FESTIVA MAXIMA
In Nursery Row

peony in existence. Special, 75c and \$1. Extra large plants, \$1.50 and \$2.

FORMOSA ROSEA.—Large, light rose.

JEANNE D'ARC.—We consider this one of our best peonies, inasmuch as its colors are pure. No trace of any purplish or magenta tones, and its sturdy habit commends it as a cut flower. Try planting it among shrubbery or in beds by itself.

LAIS.—Pink, sulphur-yellow center.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.—Bright violet red.

LUTEA VARIEGATA.—Pink changing red, light pink and yellow center.



PEONY, JEANNE D'ARC

ALBA PLENA.—A fine pure white.

CHARLEMAGNE.—Creamy white and flesh.

CHRYSANTHEMIFLORA.—Large, clear, pink.

CYTHARE.—Flesh to white.

DUCHESSE de NEMOURS.—Fine, cup-shaped bloom; sulphur-white, fading white.

EDULIS DELACHE.—Violet rose.

FAUST.—Soft lilaceous flesh color.

FESTIVA MAXIMA.—Enormous, very full, shell-formed. Bloom often seven to eight inches in diameter on strong three-foot stems; color, snow white, shading to delicate creamy-white at base of petals, with an occasional clear purple center petal. The finest white

peony in existence. Special, 75c and \$1. Extra large plants, \$1.50 and \$2.

MAD. BREON.—Outer petals flesh pink, center creamy yellow. Very early and floriferous; one of the most satisfactory.

MAD. de VERNEVILLE.—Beautiful round, compact bloom that is very attractive, with delicate flesh center, edged with deeper pink petals.

POTTSI ROSEA.—Rose, lighter center.

PRINCESS MATILDE.—Bright wine color.

PRINCESS GALLITZIN.—Outer petals flesh; center sulphur-white, petals small.

QUEEN'S PERFECTION.—Flesh white. Good.



JBP
BORDER OF FESTIVA MAXIMA PEONIES ON WILLAMETTE HEIGHTS.

We grow a large assortment of these beautiful flowers which thrive everywhere. They are very effective in combination with borders of flowering shrubs.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—Blush white. Excellent.

REINE des FRANCAIS.—Pink, cream center.

REINE des ROSES.—Rose, center yellowish.

THRYNIE.—Yellowish-white, crimson spots.

ZOE CALOT.—Large, globular, tender rose, shaded lilac. Beautiful.

OLD FASHIONED RED (*Officinalis rubra*).—Glowing crimson. Fragrant.

OLD FASHIONED WHITE (*Officinalis alba*).—Double white; large size; fragrant; early bloomer.

Plant Peonies in among your shrubbery. The pleasing result will surely gratify you. Peonies harmonize with anything.

RUDBECKIA, GOLDEN GLOW.—The most prolific and hardy perennial of all yellow flowering sorts. Grows five to seven feet and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers are produced on long stems in enormous quantities, and resemble golden-yellow Cactus Dahlias. It may be used among shrubbery, which helps hold up its tall stems. It forms a quick hedge that can enclose a flower garden or screen unsightly objects. Is therefore to be commended for rented property where quick results are desired for only a season or two.

RUDBECKIA (*Purpurea*) GIANT PURPLE CONE FLOWER.—A large, sturdy flower of peculiar reddish purple color suitable for the background in flower gardens.

SALVIA (*Azorea grandiflora*) MEADOW SAGE.—A compact shrub growing two to three feet with slender open panicle of sky-blue flowers from August up to hard frosts. Its color makes it very attractive.

SCABIOSA (*Caucasica*).—Lovely lavender-blue flowers in long-stemmed flattened heads surmounting masses of deeply-cut, fine foliage.

SCABIOSA (*Japonica*).—A hardy, strong-growing Japanese variety of the same.

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*).—A semi-hardy perennial, which never lacks popular approval. An old time favorite, now brought to a high stage of perfection. Can supply strong plants in mixed assortment or in separate colors of scarlet, yellow, garnet and pink. These are the tall-growing sort, with very large spikes and flowers; 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

Unless otherwise specified, price of all Perennials is 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per hundred for strong field grown plants.



PEONY, MAD. BREON.
In Nursery row.



PYRETHRUM HYBRIDS.

P Y R E T H R U M H Y B R I D U M (*Chrysanthemum Coccineum*).—These have flowers like the annual China Aster, but they appear in May and early June and continue throughout the Summer. The foliage is low, neat and fern-like, and the flowers are on long, slender stems about one foot high. The colors are white, pink and deep red in single, semi-double and very double flowers. They are as beautiful in many colors as the Marguerites are in one, and bloom more abundantly. They should be cut back after the Spring blooming is over, and new growth and new flowers will continue throughout the Summer and Fall. There is nothing for the hardy garden that will give more permanent or satisfactory results. Also splendid for cut flowers. Can supply them in mixed colors only, single or double flowers.

P Y R E T H R U M (Uliginosum) GIANT DAISY.—A very tall,

fine, single Pyrethrum, flowering abundantly from July to September. Often from three to five or more feet in height, flowers sometimes three inches in diameter.

SHASTA DAISY (*Chrysanthemum Hybridum*)

Semi-double, large flowers with white petals in one or two rows around a golden center. Plant is extra vigorous, and flowers abundantly throughout the Summer and Autumn.

SHASTA DAISY **ALASKA**

A somewhat improved type, more nearly evergreen in this locality, with large, fluffy-white flowers, and golden-yellow centers. A grand garden plant, fine for borders and for massing. Thrives in all soils. The plants increase rapidly and will soon cover all the ground. Can be recommended as one of the most hardy and satisfactory plants.

STATICE (*Latifolia*). **SEA LAVENDER.**—Grows 15 to 18 inches high, with tufts or clumps of thick leathery foliage and immense panicles of delicate blue flowers. Individual flowers very minute, but made into heads of one to two feet in diameter will last for months as house decoration if carefully dried.



SHASTA DAISY.

HARDY PHLOX

There is no class of flowers more popular or more satisfactory than the tall, stately Phlox. They embrace a wide range of color from pure white, light and dark pinks, salmon, crimson, scarlet to purple. They are of American origin, though many of the late improvements have come from the European gardens and hybridizers, who have long recognized the great value of this fine class. The earlier varieties come into bloom in June, the later sorts late in July. If cut back after the first bloom stalks have withered, a second crop of flowers will come in the Fall. Many of them are very fragrant, and all of them are easily grown in any sunny, well-drained soil of average fertility. I have a large stock of fine plants that should give fine results the first season. Fall planting is preferable when possible.

The following sorts are recommended, or selections can be left to me; 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

ATHIS.—Large panicles, deep clear salmon. Tall-growing; one of the best.

BEAUTY.—Delicate silvery-pink; a very attractive variety that will suit.

BERANGER.—A delicately-marked variety that has attracted a great deal of attention. White, lightly blushed with rosy-pink. Eye of same color.

BRIDESMAID.—Pure white flowers with bright crimson carmine eye.

COQUELICOT.—A bright orange-scarlet with crimson eye. Low-growing, very free-flowering, remaining a long time in bloom. A fine variety.

ESCLARMONDE.—Clear rosylilac, with deeper eye. Beautifully dark rayed.

F. G. Von LASSBURG.—Enormous trusses, borne on strong, sturdy stems; individual flowers large size and pure white. Fragrant and good.

HUXLEY—Rich lavender. Superb.

JEANNE D'ARC.—Late blooming; pure white in large trusses.

KOSSUTH.—Rich, deep purple; good.

LA VOGUE.—A very attractive Phlox; beautiful pink with deep rose eye.

MASCULATA.—Very tall; large, bright reddish flowers, almost purple.

MISS LINGARD.—An early-blooming, free-flowering variety, with medium-sized heads of pearly white florets with faint pink eye. Delightfully fragrant; fine for cut flowers.

NIOBE.—Darkest of all Phlox. Velvety crimson-scarlet-maroon in immense trusses. A superb variety.

PANTHEON.—Attractive bright pink.

PEACHBLOW.—A grand variety with large trusses of delicate peach blossom pink. Fragrant and fine.

PRIME MINISTER.—Delicate, blush pink with dark crimson eye. Exquisite.

R. P. STRUTHERS.—Clear cherry-red with salmon shade; red eye. Immense truss, individual flower of large size. One of the best of all.

WM. ROBINSON.—A Salmon rose Phlox, large size; very attractive.

The list of perennials we offer is carefully selected. We aim to supply only the best species and have eliminated as far as possible undesirable colors; for we wish our customers to feel that they can be sure of obtaining the effects desired.

Try planting hardy flowers among your trees and shrubbery.



SWEET WILLIAM

SWEET WILLIAM
(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

The Sweet Williams give as brilliant a mass of color as any plant in their season. They can be supplied in large quantities at low rates so that they can be used to give a charming show in new gardens. The single flowers can be furnished in separate shades of white and red, and both single and double forms can be supplied in mixed colors, embracing many shades. They grow about fifteen inches high, with long stems for cutting, blooming in a solid mass in June, with scattering blossoms throughout the summer. Strong plants 15c, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred.

STOKESIA (*Cyneia*), CORN FLOWER or STOKE'S ASTER.—One of the most hardy charming plants, blooming freely from July to October. Semi-double flowers three or four inches across in pure blue of several shades. It grows about a foot in height, with neat, close foliage under the wide-branching flower stems.

STOKESIA, WHITE.—Equally attractive as above with a broad, flower of pure white. These are comparatively new plants, which compel the admiration of everyone who makes their acquaintance, both in the garden and in the house.

NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS

The growing demand in landscape work, for our native Oregon trees and shrubs has increased rapidly during late years, and for the convenience of those requiring this stock I group herewith the varieties that can be supplied at this time. Page reference is made to those already listed in this booklet, the other items can be furnished in limited quantities. Other varieties will be collected from time to time and added to this list.

ACER MACROPHYLLUM.—Oregon Maple. See page 21.

ACER CIRCINATUM.—Vine Maple.

ARbutus menziesii.—Madrone.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS TOMENTOSA.—Manzanita.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM, MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA.—Oregon Grape. See pages 38 and 40.

GUALTHERIA SHALLON.—Salal.

HOLODISCUS ARIAEFOLIA SPIREA PYRAMIDATA.—Ocean Spray, or Native Arrowwood.

RHODODENDRON OCCIDENTALE, RHODODENRON CALIFORNICUM.—Southern Oregon Azalea. See page 26.

RIBES SANGUINEUM.—Red Flowering Currant. See page 27.

SAMBUCUS ARBORESCENS.—Similar to S. RACEMOSUS.—Red Berried Elder. See page 28.

TSUGA MERTENSIANA.—Native Hemlock. See page 47.

SPIREA ARUNCUS.—Perennial Spirea.



JAPAN IRIS

Favorite for moist or partially shaded places, though it thrives equally well in full sunlight.

and giving flowers all season long. They can be recommended for every perennial garden. Specify if yellow or brown colors are wanted.

Consult the Index on last pages to find items desired.



TRITOMA. RED-HOT POKER

TRITOMA
(*Pfitzirii*)

RED-HOT POKER

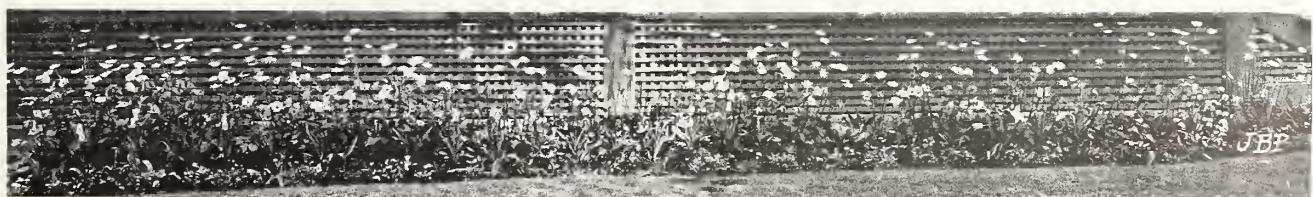
As certain to attract attention as any flower in the garden. It is a spike of rich orange-scarlet, averaging a foot in length on bare stems of about three feet, blooming continuously from August to November.

VALERIANA (Officinalis) GARDEN HELIOTROPE.—A favorite of the old garden, and should be more frequently seen in the new. It grows about three feet high, and in June and July has large clusters of light lavender-pink flowers, with Mignonette fragrance. Fine for use in making bouquets.

VERONICA (Spicata), SPEEDWELL.—An admirable border plant; very showy, with gorgeous light blue flowers, borne in long, compact spikes in greatest abundance during July and August.

HARDY VIOLETS (*Viola*).—The sweetest story ever told. A little bunch of violets or a big mass of them, appeals as nothing else to one and all of us. The fragrance of the sweet violet is of the most delicate and pleasing of all flowers. They are grown very easily and bear abundant flowers as soon as the cold weather comes in the fall, continuing sparingly throughout the entire winter, and then giving a profusion of their beautiful, charming flowers in early spring. A bed of them in the garden will give great pleasure, but they should also be planted in broad mats throughout your grounds and woodlands. Strong plants, single and double blue flowers of different shades, 15c each \$1.25 per dozen: \$9 per hundred.

WALL FLOWERS.—An old favorite made especially famous by the old English gardens. The mixed colors in single and double flowers cover a vast range and rich combination of shades of yellow, red and brown. They grow with comparatively little care and are perfectly hardy beginning to bloom abundantly in early Spring



Doronicum at Park Ave. and Ford St. Its early Spring flowers of bright yellow are most attractive for brightening up the early garden. See page 50.



A wealth of charming pink blooms of the Madam Caroline Testout Rose, the official flower of Portland, the Rose City, lining the curb on Lovejoy Street. This rose is practically a continuous bloomer until Christmas.

ROSES

Roses are not a single specialty with me, though I probably handle more of them every year than any other nurseryman in the Northwest. I grow or supply them in thousand quantities, enabling me to offer fine, large, healthy plants at fair remunerative prices. No better stock than mine is offered anywhere; a simple comparison will show you my prices to be as low as any on first class, heavy, field-grown stock — the only kind I offer.

Years of experience enables me to offer the following desirable varieties. With but few exceptions all my roses are budded stock, even the lowest priced being strong, two-year-old, field-grown plants, which, if planted early and given proper cultivation and care, should flower abundantly the first season. I do not supply weak, hot-house-grown, low-priced plants that require seasons to reach free-flowering conditions, but only fine, dependable stock that will flower early and lavishly, and tend to promote general interest in rose culture.

These plants are too large for mailing unless very severely cut back. When wanted by mail add 10c for single plants, 6 or more at 8c each, 12 or more 6c each. See express rates, page 3. We pack securely for safe shippment by express anywhere without extra charge, purchaser paying express charges, which, however, are very light on nursery stock of all kinds.

Mail orders for roses, as for other nursery stock, are given special and prompt attention, and filled with best stock of grade or size ordered. All varieties listed are in stock for fall shipments; if any variety should be sold out, we substitute varieties as nearly similar as possible unless orders are marked, "No Substitutions." This is rarely necessary until late in the season.

Strong plants that give immediate results at popular prices.

Varieties marked with * can be supplied in Tree or Standard form.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

H. P.— Hybrid Perpetual. Vigorous, hardy; flowering in Spring and Fall; requires less care and attention than other classes.

H. T.— Hybrid Tea. More vigorous grower; free flowering; fine colors.

T.— Tea or Ever Blooming. Less vigorous, more tender; finest of flowers.

Poly.— Polyantha. Fine class of climbing or pillar roses.

Noi.— Noisette. Rather tender; flowers usually in clusters.

Gold Medal.— The highest award of merit, given by National Rose Society of England.

BRIEF CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS

PLANTING.— If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer *Fall planting for all hardy kinds*. Dormant plants set out in the Spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and *firmly pressed in with the foot*, taking care not to bruise the roots. *Budded roses should be planted sufficiently deep, so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth.* We cannot too forcibly direct attention to the above rule.

PRUNING.— This operation is best performed during March. Most Roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. *All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this.* As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and

prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides Spring pruning, many kinds Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blooming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in Autumn.

PROTECTION.— All Roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, *oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.*

INSECTS.—If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The Aphis is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infests plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to its attacks. They can be exterminated by dusting the plants with tobacco dust while they are wet with dew, or by spraying with water in which tobacco stems or leaves have been steeped.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.— Distances apart for planting roses are regulated somewhat by the varieties used. Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas and other strong growing kinds may be set three feet apart, and Teas from two to two and one-half feet apart. In planting several varieties in one bed, the stronger growing kinds should be placed in the center, or if in borders, they should be set back of the weaker growing kinds.

SELECTED ROSE LIST

Field-Grown 2-Year Plants.



BESSIE BROWN

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD, H. P.—	Beautiful clear pink; hardy; large	25
BELLE SIEBRECHT, H. T.—	Brilliant, rich deep pink; large and fine; a Gold Medal rose	25
BESSIE BROWN, H. T.—	Large, full flower, creamy white; free blooming; fine; Gold Medal	25
*BETTY, H. T.—	A Gold Medal rose; coppery rose, overspread with golden yellow; large, fairly full long buds, deliciously fragrant	35
BLACK PRINCE, H. P.—	Deep dark crimson, richly shaded; vigorous; very fragrant; a favorite	25
BON SILENE, T.—	Deep rose, good buds	25
BRIDE, THE, T.—	Delicate ivory white; fine buds	25
BRIDESMAID, T.—	Clear pink; fine buds; good	25



Typical example of profusion of blossoms of the Glore Lyonnaise Rose. Head of Kearney Street.

BRITISH QUEEN, H. T.—	Novelty of 1912 described as finest pure white rose in existence, surpassing in purity and elegance of form Frau Karl Druschki, and as fragrant and floriferous as White Maman Cochet. Strong, imported plants	2.00
CAPT. CHRISTY, H. P.—	Salmon flesh; large; free	.25
CAPT. HAYWARD, H. P.—	Crimson carmine; large, perfect form; fragrant; always satisfactory	.25
CLIO, H. P.—	Vigorous; flesh shaded in center with rosy pink	.25
CONRAD F. MEYER, Rug.—	Beautiful; fragrant; large; clear silvery rose	.25
COUNTESS RIZA de PARC, T.—	Coppery-rose. purged with crimson	.35
DEAN HOLE, H. T.—	Gold Medal; silvery carmine; large full; fine form	.25
DR. GRILL, T.—	Coppery yellow, tinged China pink; very pretty	.25
DR. J. CAMPBELL HALL, H. T.—	Coral rose, suffused white, perfect form; full	.35
DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS, H. T.—	Coppery pink, suffused apricot yellow; petals very large; vigorous and of wonderful charm. Gold Medal 1907	.50
DOROTHY PERKINS.—	See CLIMBING ROSES, page 62.	
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON, H. T.—	Introduced 1909 one of the best newer roses, intense saffron yellow, changing to coppery yellow; a combination hitherto unknown; fairly full, large petals; very fragrant	.75
*ECARLATA, H. T.—	Brilliant scarlet; very floriferous	.60
ELIZABETH BARNES, H. T.—	A free blooming, satiny salmon colored rose; outside of petals shaded red copper; large, full; sweetly fragrant	.35



DEAN HOLE

J. B. PICKINGTON
NURSERYMAN
PORTLAND, ORE.



ETOILE DE FRANCE.

reflexed, pale pink petals; good size; useful and satisfactory.....

FLORENCE PEMBERTON, H. T.—Gold Medal; large full flowers, perfectly formed; creamy white, with suffused pink.....
Some extra strong plants.....

FRANCESKA KRUGER, T.—Coppery yellow, shaded with peach. Extra strong.....

FRANZ DEEGAN, H. T.—One of the best yellows. Moderate grower, erect habit. Flowers medium, fragrant; pale yellow, center golden yellow.....

FRAU O. SINGER, H. T.—Clear flesh, pink with delicate white edge; medium large and full.
50

*FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, H. P.—The best pure white rose. Often called Snow Queen. Flowers large, pure, silvery white, with very deep bud. Should be in every collection. Fine for hedges.....
25

*GEN. JACQUEMINOT, H. P.—The old favorite red. Glowing scarlet-crimson, large; fine; fragrant. A big stock of these. Extra strong plants, 35c.....
25

*GEN. McARTHUR, H. T.—Of American origin. A fine, dark velvety crimson; well formed, large and full; free bloomer. Extra strong plants, 35c.....
25

GEO. DICKSON, H. T.—1912; fragrant; free bloomer; a Gold Medal rose; velvety black crimson; large. A new rose which should be in every garden.....
1.50

*EDU MEYER, H. T.—A superb rose; lovely combination of copper, red, and yellow; very floriferous; good size and form.....
35

E D W A R D MAWLEY, H. T.—Gold Medal, 1911; deep crimson; large size; perfect form.....
35

*ETOILE de FRANCE, H. T.—One of the red roses; large blooms, full opens freely; superb velvety crimson; fragrant
ETOILE de LYON, T.—Bright sulphur yellow; full and free.....
25

FARBENKONIGIN, H. T.—Deep carmine-rose; reflexed, pale pink petals; good size; useful and satisfactory.....
35

FLORENCE PEMBERTON, H. T.—Gold Medal; large full flowers, perfectly formed; creamy white, with suffused pink.....
25

Some extra strong plants.....
35

FRANCESKA KRUGER, T.—Coppery yellow, shaded with peach. Extra strong.....
35

FRANZ DEEGAN, H. T.—One of the best yellows. Moderate grower, erect habit. Flowers medium, fragrant; pale yellow, center golden yellow.....
35

GEO. C. WAUD, H. T.—A fragrant new red, with long pointed bud, and large, full blooms; fine vigorous habit, good foliage. Highly recommended. Gold medal.....
50

GLORIE de CHEDANE GUINOISSEAU, H. P.—Bright vermillion red, large and velvety; vigorous.....
50

GLORIE LYONNAISE, H. T.—Pale lemon yellow, tinted pure white. Moderate but good. See illustration.....
25

GRACE DARLING, H. T.—Large, full flower, well formed. Creamy white tinged and shaded with peach. Free and vigorous. Valuable.....
25

*GRUSS an TEPLITZ, T.—Probably the most floriferous and best red garden rose. Richest crimson-scarlet fragrant; fine reddish foliage; especially valuable for massing and for hedges; blooms all season.....
25

GUSTAVE REGIS, H. T.—Beautiful long buds; canary yellow, orange center; vigorous.....
35

HARRY KIRK, T.—Gold Medal. An exceptionally fine new rose, deep sulphur yellow; full, fine buds. Continuous bloomer. Best of its color.....
50

HELEN GOULD, H. T.—Rich, solid bright pink; good size; constant bloomer.....
25

HUGH DICKSON, H. P.—Considered best red rose in existence; awarded Gold Medal and other prizes. Large flowers, full and well formed, opening well in all weathers; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Free blooming and vigorous. Valuable. Extra large plants 35c.....
25

IRISH ELEGANCE, H. T.—Very fine single rose; Gold Medal; vigorous; bronze orange; scarlet and apricot.....
50

*J. B. CLARK, H. T.—Gold Medal. Another good red rose, large flower well formed; full with high pointed center; color intense deep scarlet, shaded with blackish crimson. A large stock of them. extra size at 35c.....
25

*JONKHEER, J. L. MOCK, H. T.—Introduced by Leenders in 1910; has won several Gold and Silver Medals and other awards. A noteworthy novelty, of distinct merit, fine for cutting, best for gardens. Color carmine, changing to imperial pink. Blooms of large size, perfect formation and highly perfumed. Retailed last year at \$1.50, and \$2 each. I have a big stock and offer strong field-grown plants.....
50

JOS. HILL, H. T.—Elegant large buds, full flowers of beautiful clear golden copper, edging to salmon pink. Strong grower; very fragrant.....
60

*JULIET, H. B.—1910; outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. A very distinct and attractive novelty, blooming both in Summer and Autumn. Large and full; of powerful and delicious fragrance; most beautiful.....
50



JONKHEER J. L. MOCK.

J. B. PICKINGTON
NURSERYMAN
PORTLAND, ORE.



MILDRED GRANT

MILDRED GRANT, H. T.— Gold Medal. Ivory white with faint flush of pale rose, highly pointed center with large petals, opening to perfectly formed flowers of enormous size and substance. Fine exhibition rose 25

MRS. AARON WARD, H. T.— Deep rich Indian-yellow, often tinted salmon. A constant bloomer with buds and blooms of refined form and finish. A new and sterling variety. A few extra large plants 60c. 50

MRS. ARTHUR ROBERT WADDELL, H. T.— Rosy scarlet bud, opening reddish salmon, reverse of petals rosy scarlet, semi-double, very lovely 50

MRS. DAVID JARDINE, H. T.— A superb English introduction; flowers large, perfect form; bright rosy pink, shading in outer petals to salmon 50

MRS. E. J. HOLLAND, H. T.— Gold Medal. Deep salmon rose, lighter shaded edges, perfect form, large, fine substance, sweetly fragrant. 60

MRS. FOLEY-HOBBS, T.— Delicate ivory white, faintly tinged clear pink on edge of petals; blooms large, exquisite form, perfect finish; petals thick and shell shaped, floriferous, deliciously tea perfumed, exceptionally fine for exhibition. Gold Medal, N. R. S. 60

MRS. G. W. KERCHAW, H. T.— Glowing deep rose-pink; large, full and perfect form; very floriferous. A superb and distinct variety 35

*MR JOHN LAING, H. P.— Soft pink, large and fine form; free bloomer; fragrant, hardy. Good 25

MRS. PETER BLAIR, H. T.— Gold Medal. Magnificent coloring, lemon chrome, with golden yellow center. 50

MRS. R. G. S. CRAWFORD, H. P.— Rosy pink, hardy; fine fragrance; good	25
MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD, T.— Very large; full; well formed, high pointed center; tinted white in bud, dazzling white in full bloom. Delightful perfume; vigorous grower, free bloomer	60
MOSS, CRIMSON.— Dark carmine-red Moss Rose, old-fashioned favorite	25
MOSS, WHITE.— White flowers on stiff stems; delightfully fragrant	25
PAPA GONTIER, T.— Brilliant carmine, changing to rose; fine long buds; very attractive	35
PAUL NEYRON, H. P.— An old favorite; deep rose; enormous size; vigorous grower, thornless	25
PERLE des JARDINS, T.— Golden yellow, good	25
PERSIAN YELLOW, Aust.— Deep golden yellow; large full flowers; hardy	25
*PHARISAER, T.— An excellent rose, vigorous, free-flowering; rosy white, beautiful in bud and flower. Extra large plants, 50c	35
PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN, H. P.— Very dark velvety crimson, large full flower; fine form; fragrant; hardy. I have a large stock of this beautiful and well known old favorite. Extra large plants, 35c	25
PRINCE de BULGARIE, H. T.— Deep rosy flesh, shaded with salmon; large, full, good form; vigorous grower with good foliage; free flowering. A valuable variety. Large, 35c	25
RAYON d'OR, A. B.— Yellow cadmium as the bloom begins to open, toning to sunflower yellow when fully expanded. Fine bronze green foliage, glossy and absolutely immune from the attacks of mildew. Flowers large, full, of fine globular form. Superb	60
REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.— See Climbing Roses.	
REVE d'OR.— See Climbing Roses.	
RHEA REID, H. T.— A beautiful, semi-new red rose of American origin, one that will become a general favorite when better known. Deep crimson-scarlet, fine buds, and good blooms of strong canes, good foliage. Extra large plants, 50c	35
*RICHMOND, H. T.— Deep scarlet red, constant bloomer; favorite red rose; good foliage; vigorous; one of the best garden roses. Extra large, for 35c	25
SAFRANO, T.— Bright apricot; an excellent button-hole rose	35
SOLEIL d'OR, Aust.— Large globular flowers varying from gold to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red. Extra large, 35c	25
SOUVENIR PIERRE NOTTING, T.— Apricot yellow, suffused orange; vigorous; free flowering; one of the best yellows. Extra large size, 35c	25
RICHMOND	



MRS. JOHN LAING.



MRS. AARON WARD.



PRINCE de BULGARIE.



RICHMOND.

SOUV. PRES. CARNOT, H. T.—Delicate rosy-flesh, shaded deeper in center. A beautiful rose, fine for cutting. Extra large plants, 35c.....	25
SUNBURST, H. T.—Vigorous, erect, slightly spreading habit; few thorns, fine reddish green bronzed foliage; fine long pointed bud; flowers large; the coloring is a superb cadmium yellow with yellow orange center.....	\$1.00
SUNSET, T.—Deep apricot yellow; vigorous; free blooming, fragrant	25



ULRICH BRUNNER.

*ULRICH BRUNNER, H. P.—One of the most satisfactory of red roses; extra strong grower; al- most thornless; cherry red, flamed scarlet; long stems. Extra size 35c.....	25
VISCOUNTESS FOLKE- STONE, H. T.—Old fa- vorite; large and free bloomer, creamy pink with salmon pink center. Very good rose.....	25
YVONNE VACHEROT, H. T.—Large, vigor- ous; porcelain white, suf- fused pink	35

TREE OR STANDARD ROSES

Many planters and architects use the tree form, especially for formal effects and for borders, etc., to great advantage. Not all varieties are successful in this form, but the following have given good results; Climbing roses worked to trees make semi-weeping trees that are beautiful and effective, while the dwarf rambler types make compact fine heads. They are, perhaps, the most effective of all and must be seen to be fully appreciated. Strong trees, with 2-year heads, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen, except as noted.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI TREE.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.—Pure white; large; fine.
GENERAL McARTHUR.—Dark, velvety crimson.
GLORIE D'DIJON.—Weeping; buff and orange; good.
GRUSS an TEPLITZ.—Richest crimson scarlet; fine red-
dish foliage; very fragrant; free bloomer.
HUGH DICKSON.—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; free
blooming; fragrant; large and full; considered best red
rose; does well in tree form.

J. B. CLARK.—Intense deep scarlet; one of the best.
JESSIE, Dwf. Poly.—Bright cherry crimson; superb; fine
in tree form.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK.—Carmine, changing to imperial
pink; blooms large, perfect form, deliciously fragrant; one
of the best. New, \$1.50 each.

JULIET.—Novelty; outside of petals old gold; interior rich,
rosy red, changing to deep rose; large; fragrant; distinct
and attractive. \$2.50.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—Creamy white, fine
buds; very attractive.

KONIGEN CAROLA.—Vigorous, long pointed buds, satiny
pink color; a very attractive rose for general purposes
and good in tree form.

LADY ASHTOWN.—One of the best of the deep fleshed
pinks; fine in bud and flower; very attractive; worthy
of first place in every collection.

La FRANCE.—Delicate silvery rose; highly perfumed.

Le PROGRES.—Yellow nankeen with golden yellow buds;
a grand rose. \$1.50.

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY.—Bright rosy carmine; good.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT.—Bright satiny pink; best.

MAD. MELANIE SOUPERT.—Salmon yellow suffused
carmine; free blooming; magnificent variety. \$1.50.

MAD. RAVARY.—Beautiful orange yellow; fine buds.

MRS. JOHN LAING.—Soft pink; fine form.

MR. TAFT, Dwf. Poly.—A late introduction, said to be
very good; large clusters of small, perfectly formed, bright
crimson flowers.

MRS. W. CUTBUSH,
Dwf. Poly.—Small
double flower; fine
form; soft rose flesh;
attractive.

ORLEANS ROSE.
Dwf. Poly.—Bril-
liant geranium-red,
suffused rose with
white center, mak-
ing a charming com-
bination; of recent
introduction (1910)
it has attracted
great attention and
won a number of
highest awards,
strong trees, \$1.50 each.

PHARISAER.—An excellent rose; vigorous, free flowering;
an exquisite rosy-white; beautiful in bud and flower.

RICHMOND.—One of the best red roses for general garden
planting, and especially attractive in tree form; deep
scarlet red, fine long buds; a constant bloomer; excellent
foliage.

ULRICH BRUNNER.—Extra strong grower, almost thorn-
less; cherry red flamed scarlet; an old favorite and a val-
uable variety; fine in tree form.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.

UNNAMED VARIETIES

In handling large quantities of rose bushes labels are occasion-
ally lost or broken, making it impossible to offer them under their
proper names and classes. They are all good plants, none under
two years, field grown, that will flower the first season, and are of
good varieties; oftentimes new or high priced kinds are among
them. We can combine them so that each dozen will contain not
less than four different varieties, usually more. There is nothing
cull about them, simply unnamed. For those who are not particular
about having their roses named, but simply want some good roses
for their own pleasure this collection is recommended.

The quantity of these roses is not large usually, but as long
as stock lasts they will be sold at \$2 per dozen, securely packed
for express shipment.



CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR, P.—	Lovely shade of pink with a clear white eye, with bright yellow stamens, flowers single and large produced in large clusters.....	\$.35
BEAUTY OF GLAZENWOOD, Noi.—	Orange-yellow, shaded carmine.....	.35
BILLARD et BARRE, T.—	Rich golden yellow, fine buds and superb flower.....	.35
CHEROKEE.—	Single; clear white.....	.35
CHEROKEE (PINK).—	Singleflowers of beautiful pink.....	.50
CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT, H. T.—	Deep pink.....	.35
CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER, Poly.—	Bright yellowish pink, very attractive. Extra large plants.....	.50
CLOTH OF GOLD, Noi.—	Sulphur-yellow; large; double.....	.25
CRIMSON RAMBLER, Poly.—	Vigorous grower; floriferous; clusters dark crimson scarlet.....	.25
CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS, T.—	Creamy-white.....	.35
DOROTHY PERKINS, Wieg.—	Probably our best climbing rose; vigorous; free flowering; foliage small, glossy green, hanging late; flowers small, beautiful shell pink in large clusters; often erroneously called Pink Rambler. Extra size, 35c.....	.25
FRANCOIS CROUSSE, T.—	Fiery red crimson; good shape.....	.50
*GLOIRE D'DIJON, T.—	Vigorous, free flowering; buff with orange center. One of the best anywhere. 35c.....	.25
CLIMBING KAISERIN.—	Vigorous; free bloomer; fragrant; clear white tinted yellow.....	.25
LADY GAY, Wieg.—	A beautiful pink Wichuriana (Memorial Rose), deep, rich color, fine foliage; vigorous; profuse bloomer.....	.35
CLIMBING METEOR, H. T.—	Velvety crimson; double.....	.35
CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT, H. T.—	Vigorous climbing form of our popular PORTLAND ROSE; satiny pink.....	.25
CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER, T.—	Bright rose; free flowering.....	.50
MAD. ALFRED CARRIER, Noi.—	White flesh tinted with cream; free flowering; vigorous. Best large flowered white climber.....	.35
REINE MARIE HENRIETTA, H. T.—	Vigorous, good, deep cherry red. One of the best.....	.25

MARECHAL NEIL, T.—	One of the finest known when at its best. Rich golden yellow, exquisitely beautiful. Budded on strong growing roots; my stock is extra good. Largest size, 50c.....	.35
REVE D'OR, Noi. CLIMBING SAFRANO.—	Deep yellow, sometimes coppery; vigorous; very free flowering; earliest to bloom. Favorite. Extra size, 35c.....	.25
TAUSENDSCHEIN, Poly.—	(Thousand Beauties) Large clusters of soft pink, changing into rosy carmine. A fine variety.....	.35
WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON, Noi.—	Coppery yellow, flushed with carmine. An extra good dependable climber.....	.25
WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS, Wieg.—	A pure white sport from the popular DOROTHY PERKINS.....	.50

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

This class of low or dwarf bushy roses are growing rapidly in favor. They are invaluable for landscape effects in massing, bedding or edgings and borders; producing double miniature flowers in clusters most profusely all Summer until frost strikes them. Require little pruning. Strong two-year plants, 35c each; \$4 per dozen; single variety or assorted.

*BABY RAMBLER (Madam Norbert Levavasseur).—	Clusters of deep rich crimson throughout the season. Awarded five first prizes.
*JESSIE.—	Bright cherry crimson; superb. Ideal for massing effects.
*MRS. W. CUTBUSIL.—	Small double flower of fine form produced in clusters of 15 to 25 blooms; soft, rosy, flesh color; floriferous; useful.
ORLEANS-ROSE (New 1910).—	Brilliant geranium-red, suffused rose, with white center, making a charming combination; very fine.
PHYLLIS.—	A beautiful pink, ever-blooming; splendid for forcing in pots.
ROSA RUGOSA, For Massing.—	Single pink (<i>Rubra</i>) and white (<i>Alba</i>).
ROSA RUGOSA, BLANC DOUBLE de COUBERT.—	White, double, large.

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Norway Maple

J. B. PICKINGTON

NURSERYMAN

PORTLAND, ORE.

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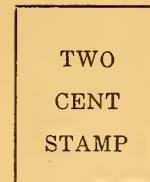
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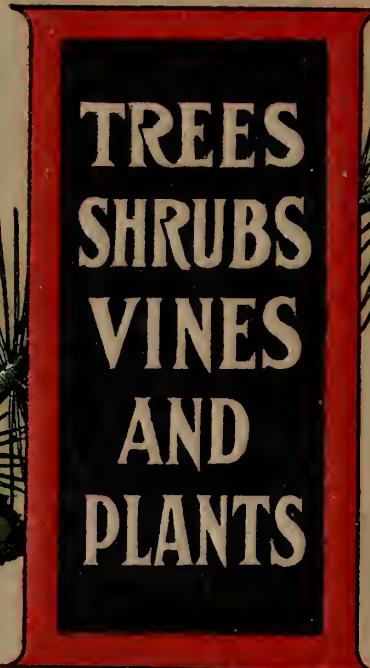


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